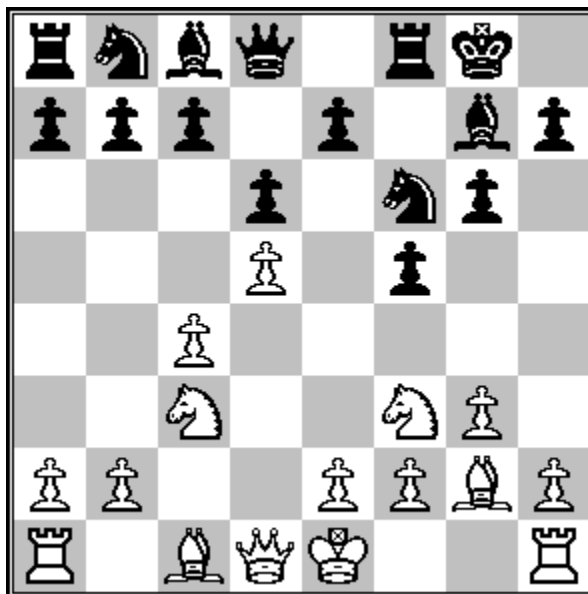


Leningrad Dutch

with 7. d5



by Wulebgr

(a patzer, if the truth were known)

"I didn't know they had a book on this!"

The Prosecutor

November 2002

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Notation Symbols

Chess notation symbols that represent frequent comments about a position allow readers of any language to understand analysis of a game produced in any other language. Here is a key to the symbols used in this text. Those I am unable to produce in my word processing software, I have embedded in the game below.

written after a move

!	a good move
!!	an excellent move
!?	a move worth considering
?	a mistake
??	a blunder
?!	a dubious move
□	only move
+ -	white has a decisive advantage
±	white has the upper hand
- +	black has a decisive advantage
=	position is even
∞	unclear
↑	initiative
→	attack
+	check
#	checkmate

written before a move

RR	editorial comment
≤	worse is
=	equivalent is
Δ	with the idea
Δ!	aimed against

Wild Bill – Sam Sluggard [B21]

[Wulebgr]

1. e4 c5 [1. ... a6 2. Nf3 e5 3. d4± white has a slight advantage 3. ... exd4 4. Qxd4 Nc6 5. Bg5 f6∓ black has the upper hand 6. Qe3 fxg5 7. Nxc3 d6 8. Bc4 Be7 9. Bf7+ Kf8 10. Ne6+ Bxe6 11. Bxe6 Nf6 12. Kd1 Ne5 13. a3 Neg4⇐ with counterplay] **2. d4 cxd4**
3. c3 dxc3 4. Nxc3∞ compensation for the material **4. ... Nc6 5. Bc4 a6 6. Nf3 d6 7. 0–0**
Nf6 8. Qe2 [better is ∇8. h3] **8. ... Bg4 9. h3 Bxf3 10. Qxf3 Ne5**∓ black has a slight
 advantage **11. Qe2 Nxc4 12. Qxc4 Rc8**∇ development advantage **13. Qd3 e5 14. Be3**
Be7⊕ no time **1–0**

Introduction

This opening pamphlet showcases one game played by email in October-November 2002. This game was my second against The Prosecutor in which he employed a Leningrad Dutch Defense in response to my opening move 1. Nf3, although we have also played a Réti that shared some of the characteristics of the Leningrad. We played the first Leningrad Dutch over the board (OTB) six months prior to the showcase game. Both it and the Réti are among the games I have annotated for this pamphlet.

In my first game against the Leningrad Dutch, I built up a long-term initiative and seemed to have good winning chances, but settled for a draw. After the game the lawyer and I spent most of an hour going through variations with Curt, the strongest player in the City Chess Club. Curt seemed convinced that I should have won, and sought to show how certain lines might have scored the full point, though he was unable to convince the lawyer and me. I continued analyzing the game more at home, using the analysis engines Fritz 4.01, Chessmaster 7000, and Crafty 17.9 to augment my skills. It became evident that I misplayed my attack. Not only did I miss the most favorable lines, but I presented the lawyer with opportunities through which he might have gained the advantage. I became determined that should I play against the lawyer's Leningrad again, I would deviate much earlier in the game.

I looked at a number of games from master play that used the Leningrad Dutch opening. Playing through a large number of these games clarified some of the strategic motifs in my OTB game with the lawyer. In addition, I found in these games an idea that might increase the opportunities for my opponent to err. I became intrigued about the possibilities for white after 7. d5! This pamphlet offers some of these instructive master games, several of my games, and some discussion of the merits of an early d5 against the Leningrad Dutch.

The Series

My series of email games with The Prosecutor began in 2000 when he wanted to practice some ideas in the Grand Prix attack against the Sicilian Defense, an opening that had not produced the success he might have expected against me in OTB play. He succeeded in winning the first email game with a novel (to me at least) move order. However, the draw in the second game seemed to indicate that I had found the antidote to his new plan. In the third game I had the white pieces, faced his beloved Pirc, and evened the score. Since then, however, I have had less success against the Pirc. In the last two Pirc games I have reached what I thought was the better position, but have come away with two draws. Since then I have been opening with the king's knight when I have the white pieces against the lawyer.

This match has continued for a little more than two years, with long breaks in the summer, and stood at six points each when we began the feature game. The entire series has provided both enjoyment and instruction for the players involved. Several of the

game	year	ECO	Prosecutor	Wulebgr	score P-W
1	2000	B23	1 *	0	1-0
2	2000	B23	.5	.5	1.5-0.5
3	2001	B07	0	1	1.5-1.5
4	2001	C00	1	0	2.5-1.5
5	2001	B07	1	0	3.5-1.5
6	2001	B23	0	1	3.5-2.5
7	2001	B07	.5	.5	4-3
8	2002	B23	0	1	4-4
9	2002	B07	.5	.5	4.5-4.5
10	2002	B07	1	0	5.5-4.5
11	2002	A04	.5	.5	6-5
12	2002	B24	0	1	6-6
13	2002	A87	0	1	6-7
14	2002	B23	1	0	7-7
15	2002	A04	?	?	?
score with white			4-1-3	2-3-1	
* bold numbers indicate the player with white					

games may be of interest to students of the narrow range of openings we play, and because these games have had a number of sharp variations with the consequent lessons in tactics.

Our series has been characterized by opening innovations. Both players have employed move order novelties as an effort to throw the other off his game. Sometimes this strategy has worked; sometimes it has backfired spectacularly, as in game 6 where white's (TP) premature 4. f5 presented black with excellent opportunities for attack.

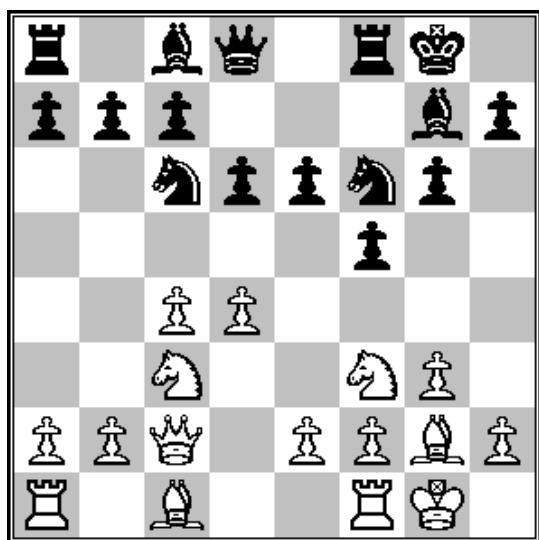
The Leningrad Dutch

The Leningrad variation of the Dutch Defense takes its name from its innovative development by several strong players in Leningrad during the mid-twentieth century, although it had been played as early as 1922. These players, among whom the strongest was Yevgeny Kuzminykh, imported strategic ideas from the King's Indian Defense into

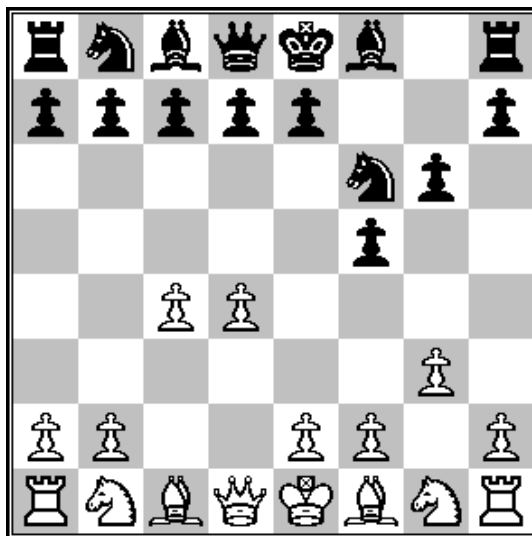
the Dutch with some success. Then Viktor Korchnoi adopted the system among his vast and diverse repertoire, helping popularize it. The main line Dutch Leningrad arrives after the moves 1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 (diagram). But the opening frequently comes about through a variety of other move orders. For example, in a database of 7256 Dutch Defense games in which black plays Bg7, 1078 games began 1. Nf3 f5.

The Leningrad Dutch is classified as A86-A89 in the *Encyclopedia of Chess Openings*. But some games that are classified according to ECO as A80-A81 and A84-A85 merit consideration with this opening. I summarize the relevant portions of the ECO classification system with the common names of the primary variations in the appendix.

Presented below are three games that reflect some of the early history of the opening: (1) the earliest game from what became the main line of the Leningrad, Saemisch-Réti 1922; (2) the earliest win by black against the main line, Feigin-Apscheneek 1937; and (3) a model game that probably helped generate some interest in the system, Goldberg-Kuzminykh 1947. According to the records in my largest database of Leningrad and Leningrad-like games, there are 25 games over a forty year period preceding game 3. The next 25 of these games were played within the following five years, and at least 15 such games were played in the 35th Chess Olympiad in Bled, Slovenia up to press time for *The Week in Chess*, number 417 (4 November 2002). The chokehold black's pawns gained over the white king in game 2 is the sort of situation that I hoped to prevent when I played 7. d5 in the showcase game (also see Crawl-Ozols in the supplemental games). Games 1 and 2 reach the same position after black's move 8 (diagram).



after 8. ... Nc6



after 3. ... g6

(1) Saemisch, F – Réti, R [A87]

Vienna, 1922

1. d4 e6 2. Nf3 f5 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 g6 5. 0-0 Bg7 6. c4 0-0 7. Nc3 d6 8. Qc2 Nc6 9. d5 exd5 10. cxd5 Nb4 11. Qd1 Qe7 12. a3 Na6 13. Nd4 Bd7 14. b4 Ng4 15. e3 Rae8 16. Ra2 Bf6 17. Rc2 Qg7 18. Ncb5 Bxd4 19. Nxd4 Ba4 20. Ne6 Rxe6 21. dxe6 c6 22. Bb2 Qe7 23. Qd4 Nf6 24. Rd2 d5 25. Qxa7 Bb5 26. Rc1 Qxe6 27. Qxb7 Nb8 28. Bxf6 1-0

(2) Feigin, M – Apscheneek, F [A87]

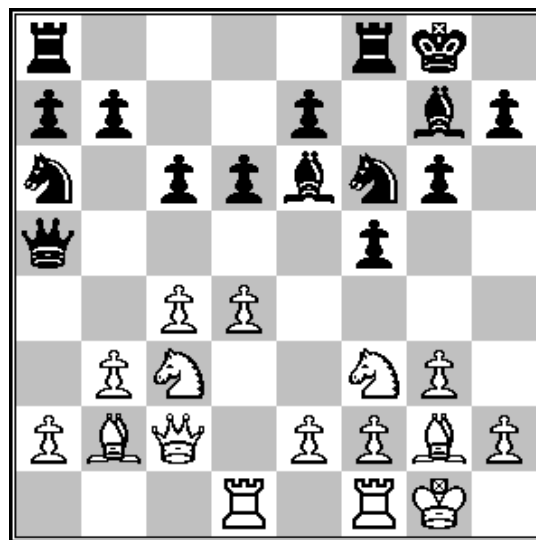
Kemer, 1937

1. d4 e6 2. c4 f5 3. Nf3 Nf6 4. g3 g6 5. Bg2 d6 6. Nc3 Bg7 7. Qc2 0–0 8. 0–0 Nc6 9. Rd1 Kh8 10. d5 Nb4 11. Qb1 e5 12. a3 Na6 13. b4 Nb8 14. Bb2 Qe7 15. Ne1 Nbd7 16. Qc2 Nb6 17. Qb3 Bd7 18. a4 a5 19. Nb5 Bxb5 20. cxb5 axb4 21. a5 Nbd7 22. Qxb4 Nc5 23. Nd3 Nfd7 24. Qc4 e4 25. Bxg7+ Kxg7 26. Nxc5Nxc5 27. e3 Qe5 28. Bf1 g5 29. Ra2 f4 30. Qd4 Kf6 31. Rb1 f3 32. b6 g4 33. bxc7 Rfc8 34. Rb6 Kf5 35. a6 bxa6 36. Rc6 Ra7 37. Rb2 Raxc7 38. Rbb6 Rxc6 39. dxc6 Qxd4 40. exd4 Nd3 41. Rxa6 Ke6 42. h3 Kd5 43. hxg4 h6 44. g5 hxg5 45. Bh3 Rb8 46. c7 Rb1+ 47. Kh2 Nxf2 48. Be6+ Kxd4 49. g4 Ke3 0–1

(3) Goldberg, G. – Kuzminykh, E [A88]

Leningrad, 1947

1. c4 f5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. g3 d6 4. d4 g6 5. Bg2 Bg7 6. 0–0 0–0 7. Nc3 c6 8. Qc2 Kh8 9. b3 Be6 10. Bb2 Na6 11. Rad1 Qa5 (diagram) 12. a3 Rac8 13. b4 Qd8 14. Qd3 Nc7 15. Ng5 Bg8 16. f4 b5 17. cxb5 cxb5 18. Rfe1 h6 19. Nf3 Bc4 20. Qb1 Bb3 21. Rd2 Nd7 22. e4 e6 23. Nh4 Kh7 24. d5 Nb6 25. dxe6 Nc4 26. e7 Qxe7 27. exf5 Nxd2 28. Rxe7 Nxb1 29. Nxb1 Ne8 30. Nd2 Ba2 31. Be4 Kg8 32. Bxg7 Nxg7 33. fxg6 d5 34. Bf3 Rc2 35. Nf1 d4 36. Rd7 Ne6 37. f5 Ng5 38. Bg4 h5 39. Bxh5 Bc4 40. g7 Nh3+ 41. Kh1 Rf6 42. Bf3 Rf2 43. Bg2 Rxf1+ 44. Bxf1 Bxf1 45. Rxd4 Kxg7 46. Ng2 Be2 47. Nh4 Bf1 48. Ng2 Be2 49. Nh4 Ra6 50. Kg2 Ng5 51. Kf2 Bc4 52. Ke3 Rxa3+ 53. Kf4 Nh3+ 54. Kg4 Bf1 55. Rd7+ Kf6 56. Rd6+ Ke5 57. Re6+ Kd5 58. Re8 Nf2+ 59. Kf4 Rb3 60. f6 Rxb4+ 61. Kf3 Nh3 62. f7 Ng5+ 63. Kf2 Nxf7 64. Kxf1 a5 65. Nf5 a4 66. Ne3+ Kc5 67. Rc8+ Kd6 68. Nc2 Rb2 69. Ke1 b4 70. Kd1 a3 71. Kc1 Ne5 72. Rd8+ Kc5 73. Rc8+ Kd5 74. Rd8+ Kc4 75. Rc8+ Kb3 76. Nd4+ Ka2 77. h4 Nd3+ 78. Kd1 b3 79. Nb5 Rg2 80. Ra8 Nb2+ 81. Ke1 Nc4 82. Nc3+ Kb2 83. Nd1+ Kc1 84. Ra4 Rc2 85. Nf2 a2 86. h5 Rxf2 87. Kxf2 b2 88. Rxc4+ Kd2 89. Rd4+ Kc3 90. h6 b1Q 0–1



after 11. ... Qe5

Playing 7. d5!

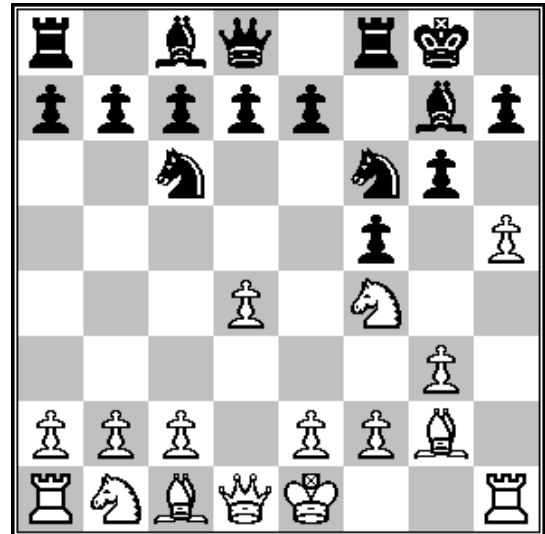
Before saying much about my innovative move (stolen from others, of course), it is important to clear up possible confusion. The move 7. d5 has become a common book move in one of the lines in the Karlsbad variation of the Leningrad Dutch. That system is not my focus. The Karlsbad is noted by white's move Nh3, while in the line in focus in

this pamphlet the white knight is played to f3. The Karlsbad derives its name from the 1923 tournament there (now called Karlovy Vary) where Nh3 was played in Alekhine-Tartakower, Bogoljubov-Tartakower, and Rubinstein-Bogoljubov. For the chess historian the beginnings of this move are worthy of examination, even though it takes us off our main path towards the showcase game. In game 4 Alekhine played Nh3 as preparation for an immediate kingside assault against the castled king, succeeding in driving Tartakower's king over to the queenside before castling himself on move 22.

(4) Alekhine, A – Tartakower, S [A81]

Karlovy Vary, 1923

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. Nh3 Bg7 5. Nf4 0–0 6. h4 Nc6 7. h5 (diagram) Qe8 8. hxc6 hxc6 9. Nc3 Kf7 10. d5 Ne5 11. Qd4 d6 12. Ne6 Bxe6 13. dxe6+ Kxe6 14. Bxb7 Rb8 15. Bg2 c5 16. Qe3 Kd7 17. Nd5 Nc4 18. Qc3 Nb6 19. Nxf6+ Bxf6 20. Qa5 Nc8 21. c3 Rh8 22. 0–0 g5 23. Rd1 Qh5 24. Qxc5 Qxe2 25. Qxf5+ e6 26. Qf3 Qxf3 27. Bxf3 Nb6 28. Rb1 Na4 29. Be3 Rxb2 30. Bxa7 Bxc3 31. Rxb2 Nxb2 32. Rc1 Rc8 33. Be3 Bf6 34. Rxc8 Kxc8 35. Bc1 d5 36. Bxb2 Bxb2 ½–½



after 7. h5

Bogoljubov-Tartakower is the model game that associates the Karlsbad name with a main line of the Leningrad Dutch (A86). It was a marathon game of maneuvers that began with little bloodshed—the first piece captured was white's king knight after it moved h3-f2 on move 18. Along the way Bogoljubov won a pawn, and finally prevailed in a rook and pawn endgame. This game would not seem likely to encourage Nh3 for players looking for a quick knockout.

(5) Bogoljubov, E – Tartakower, S [A86]

Karlovy Vary, 1923

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nc3 0–0 6. Nh3 d6 7. 0–0 Nc6 8. d5 Ne5 9. Qb3 Nfd7 10. Be3 Ng4 11. Bd2 Nc5 12. Qc2 a5 13. Rad1 Bd7 14. Kh1 Qe8 15. b3 h6 16. f3 Ne5 17. f4 Ng4 18. Nf2 Nxf2+ 19. Rxf2 Kh7 20. Be3 b6 21. a4 Bxc3 22. Bxc5 Bf6 23. Bd4 e5 24. dxe6 Bc6 25. Bd5 Bxd4 26. Rxd4 Qxe6 27. Bxc6 Qe3 28. Rxd6 cxd6 29. Rf3 Qc5 30. Bxa8 Rxa8 31. Qd2 Re8 32. Kg2 Re6 33. Rd3 Qa3 34. Kf2 Kg8 35. Qc3 Qc5+ 36. Qd4 Kf7 37. Kf3 Qb4 38. Kf2 Qc5 39. Kf1 h5 40. Kf2 Qc6 41. Qd5 Qc5+ 42. Qd4 Qc6 43. Qd5 Qc5+ 44. Kf1 Ke7 45. Qd4 Qc6 46. Qg7+ Kd8 47. Rd5 Qd7 48. Qd4 Kc7 49. Kf2 Qe7 50. e3 Re4 51. Qc3 h4 52. g4 fxg4 53. Rg5 g3+ 54. hxg3 hxg3+ 55. Rxc3 Qf7 56. Qd3 Qf5 57. Kg2 Re7 58. Qxf5 gxf5 59. Kf3 Kc6 60. Rg5 Rf7 61. Rh5 Rf6 62. Rg5 Rf7 63. e4 fxe4+ 64. Kxe4 Re7+ 65. Kf3 Re1 66. Kg4 Rg1+ 67. Kf5 Rd1 68. Kg6 Rf1 69. f5 Rf3 70. f6 Kd7 71. Kg7 Ke6 72. Rg1 Rxb3 73. f7 Rf3 74. f8Q 1–0

Pushing the d-pawn prior to black playing e5 may have been rare before 1950 when Zuikov tried it against Korchnoi. This game illustrates the coordination of the d5 push and the knight's placement on h3; Nh3 is preliminary to Nf4 where it protects the pawn on e6 (after . . . e5 dxe6 e.p.). The knight was easily driven off its post on f4 by 11. . . . g5, but perhaps white wanted to provoke this advance. Many games along these lines have been wild tactical fights with a slight plus score for white, although Korchnoi won the opener.

(6) Zuikov – Korchnoi, V [A86]

Leningrad, 1950

1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0–0 6. Nh3 d6 7. d5 c6 8. Nf4 e5 9. dxe6 Na6 10. Be3 Qe7 11. 0–0 g5 12. Nd3 Ng4 13. Bd2 Bxe6 14. b3 Nc5 15. h3 Ne5 16. Nxc5 dxc5 17. Qc2 Rad8 18. Rad1 f4 19. Ne4 h6 20. Bc3 Rxd1 21. Qxd1 b5 22. cxb5 cxb5 23. Qa1 Bf7 24. Rd1 b4 25. Bb2 c4 26. bxc4 Bxc4 27. Rd2 Kh8 28. Nd6 Bg8 29. Be4 fxg3 30. fxg3 Qe6 31. Kg2 Bh7 32. Bxh7 Kxh7 33. Qb1+ Kh8 34. e4 g4 35. Nf5 Rxf5 36. exf5 Qc6+ 37. Kg1 Nf3+ 38. Kf2 Nxd2 39. Bxg7+ Kxg7 40. hxg4 Ne4+ 41. Ke3 Nc3 42. Qb2 Kf6 0–1

Back on Course

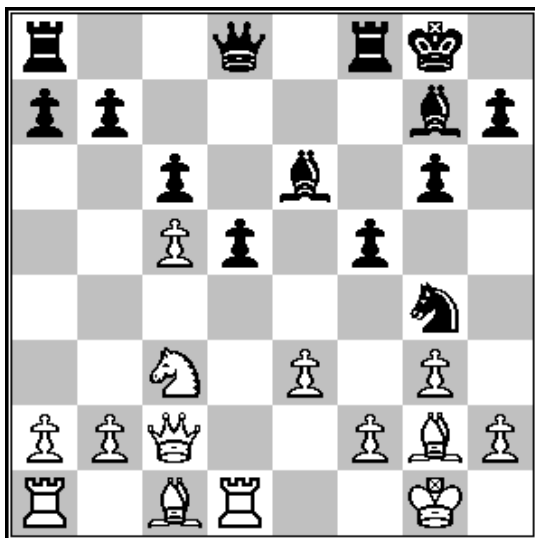
Outside of the Karlsbad, white's earliest important victory after 7. d5 against the Leningrad Dutch occurred in 1952. Or, so it would appear from the largest database that I employed for this study, although Samuel Reshevsky won after he played 3. d5 in 1937 in a game that developed along lines resembling the Leningrad (see Supplemental Games). Here is the 1952 game.

(7) Van Scheltinga, T – Kostic, B [A86]

Beverwijk, 1952

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nc3 d6 6. Nf3 c6 7. d5 0–0 8. Nd4 c5 9. Nc2 a6 10. a4 a5 11. 0–0 Na6 12. e4 Nb4 13. Ne3 Ng4 14. exf5 Nxe3 15. Bxe3 Bxf5 16. Qd2 Nc2 17. Rac1 Nd4 18. Bxd4 Bxd4 19. Nb5 Bg7 20. b3 Qd7 21. Rce1 Rf7 22. f3 h5 23. f4 b6 24. Be4 Raf8 25. Qd3 h4 26. Bxf5 Qxf5 27. Qxf5 gxf5 28. Nc7 Bf6 29. Ne6 Rc8 30. Kg2 Rh7 31. Rh1 Kf7 32. Kf3 Rg8 33. Reg1 Rh6 34. g4 fxg4+ 35. Rxg4 Rxg4 36. Kxg4 Rg6+ 37. Ng5+ Kg7 38. Kxh4 Kh6 39. Re1 Bxg5+ 40. fxg5+ Rxg5 41. Re6+ Rg6 1–0

In a game three years later the exchanges that took place on e6, followed by white's c-pawn advance, contributed to temporarily closing black's light square bishop within its own pawn chain.



after 15. e3

(8) Taimanov, M. – Lutikov, A. [A86]
Leningrad, 1955

1. c4 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0–0 6. Nh3 d6 7. d5 Na6 8. 0–0 Nc5 9. Nf4 e5 10. dxe6 c6 11. Qc2 Nxe6 12. Rd1 Ng4 13. Nxe6 Bxe6 14. c5 d5 15. e3 (diagram) Qe7 16. Ne2 Rae8 17. Bd2 f4 18. Nxf4 Nxf2 19. Kxf2 g5 20. Re1 Bf5 21. Qb3 gxf4 22. gxf4 Rf6 23. e4 Bc8 24. exd5 Qxc5+ 25. Kf1 Ref8 26. Be3 Qa5 27. dxc6+ Be6 28. Qxb7 Bc4+ 29. Kg1 Rg6 30. Rad1 Bd5 31. Re2 Bxc6 32. Qb3+ Kh8 33. Rdd2 Rg8 34. Kh1 Rxd2 35. Rxd2 Bh6 36. Qxg8# 1–0

The earliest significant effort to employ 7. d5 from the position in which I played the move, and that I came across prior to the game was Petrosian – Knezevic 1979, although a little more research turned up Andersson – Tatai the previous year. With the aid of a much larger collection of Dutch Defense games, I have identified 268 games that reached the key position after 7. d5.

(9) Andersson, U (2545) – Tatai, S (2455) [A88]
Dortmund, 1978

1. Nf3 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nc3 0–0 6. d4 d6 7. d5 c6 8. 0–0 e5 9. dxe6 Bxe6 10. Qd3 Na6 11. Bf4 d5 12. Ng5 Nc5 13. Qc2 d4 14. Na4 Nfd7 15. Rad1 h6 16. Nxc5 Nxc5 17. Nf3 g5 18. Nxd4 Bxd4 19. Be3 Bxe3 20. Rxd8 Bxf2+ 21. Rxf2 Raxd8 22. h4 gxh4 23. gxh4 Rd4 24. Bf3 Kh7 25. Rg2 Ne4 26. Qb3 Rf7 27. Qe3 c5 28. b3 Bd7 29. Bxe4 fxe4 30. Qg3 1–0

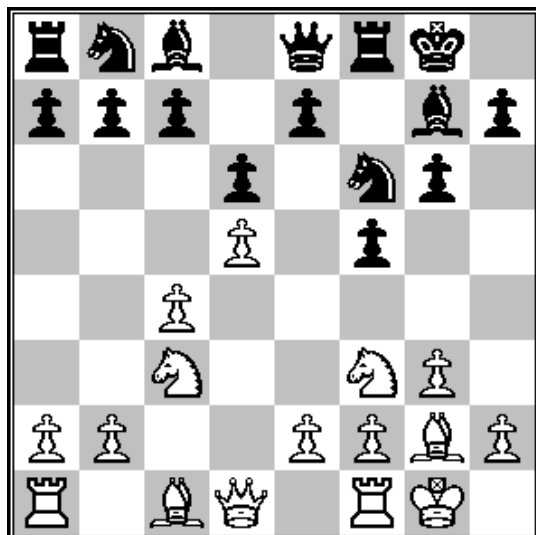
(10) Petrosian, T – Knezevic, M [A88]
Banjaluka, 1979

1. c4 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nc3 d6 6. Nf3 0–0 7. d5 c6 8. 0–0 e5 9. dxe6 Bxe6 10. b3 Na6 11. Ng5 Bc8 12. Rb1 Qe7 13. Qc2 h6 14. Nf3 Nc5 15. Ba3 Be6 16. Rbd1 Rad8 17. e3 Bf7 18. Ne2 Qe4 19. Qc1 Qe7 20. Bb2 Rc8 21. Qa1 a5 22. Bd4 a4 23. Qb2 axb3 24. axb3 Nce4 25. Nd2 Nc5 26. Ra1 Ra8 27. Rxa8 Rxa8 28. Ra1 Rxa1+ 29. Qxa1 Kh7 30. h3 Be8 31. b4 Ne6 32. Bc3 Ng5 33. Nc1 Nf7 34. Ncb3 Ne5 35. c5 Ned7 36. cxd6 Qxd6 37. Nc4 Qe7 38. e4 f4 39. g4 Bf7 ½–½

White's d-pawn advance follows the thematic Qe8 in the final game in this chapter.

(11) Kelecevic, N – Szabolcsi, J [A87]

Nuovo Budapest, 1992



after 8. d5

1. d4 f5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. 0–0 0–0 6. c4 d6 7. Nc3 Qe8 8. d5 (diagram) a5 9. Rb1 Na6 10. Nd4 Nc5 11. Ncb5 Qd8 12. Nb3 Nfe4 13. Nxc5 Nxc5 14. Be3 e5 15. dxe6 Nxe6 16. Nd4 c6 17. Nxe6 Bxe6 18. Bd4 Qe7 19. Bxg7 Qxg7 20. b3 Rfd8 21. Qd2 d5 22. Rfd1 Qe7 23. Qe3 dxc4 24. Rxd8+ Rxd8 25. bxc4 Qf7 26. Qb6 Rd7 27. Qxa5 Bxc4 28. Rb2 Bb5 29. Bf3 Qc4 30. Kg2 Qd4 31. Rb4 Qd2 32. Qa3 g5 33. Qb3+ Kg7 34. Qe6 Rd6 35. Qe5+ Kg6 36. Qe8+ Kg7 37. Qe7+ Kg6 38. Re4 Rf6 39. Re6 Rxe6 40. Qxe6+ Kg7 41. Qxf5 Qxa2 42. Qe5+ Kg6 43. Qe7 Qg8 44. h4 Kh6 45. Qf6+ 1–0

Leningrad Dutch Initiation: Taxing Quads

I have faced the Dutch on only a few occasions, and have been fortunate to gain a plus score against it, even though my opponents have been higher rated. Both games against The Prosecutor have begun with 1. Nf3, an opening I have been using more often lately in important games. The Dutch can arise after 1. d4, 1. c4, and 1. Nf3—all moves I have sometimes adopted as my preferred opener with white. Against Dan at the July Open in River City in 1998, I played 1. c4 hoping for an English; Dan's reply 1. ... f5 was my first exposure to the Dutch Defense in tournament play. Scoring twice against Dan made me a little more comfortable when the lawyer trotted out 1. ... f5 in the Taxing Quads in April 2002.

Detours around Leningrad

The Leningrad Dutch is not black's only system against white d4, c4, and Nf3 that follows from the reply 1. ... f5. Black can defer the characteristic Leningrad move (g6), or even avoid it altogether. One strategy that gets some play at the top levels, for example, resembles the Nimzo-Indian with black playing the dark squared bishop to b4, and usually exchanging it for white's queen knight. This maneuver is characteristic of the Dutch Indian (also called the Bogo-Indian variation). In the classic Dutch, of course, black plays the king bishop to e7, which often precedes a Dutch Stonewall. Some of the possible variations that might have been reached through move order transpositions in either of the two principle Wulebgr-The Prosecutor games are worth considering before examining my initiation into the mysteries of the Dutch Leningrad by The Prosecutor.

The Prosecutor takes the Route to Leningrad

After the first two rounds in the Taxing Quads, so named because they are played every April, I had 1½ points and could assure myself of second place with a draw. I was pleased to be in such a position, as I was the only class C player against three class B players in my quad. My third game was against The Prosecutor. Every previous OTB game against the lawyer with standard time controls, I had black and faced his Grand Prix Attack against my Sicilian. Because these games had gone my way more often than not, I felt some pressure to keep the streak going; having the white pieces only increased this pressure. In theory, white has the advantage, but the history of our email games shows that the lawyer gets better results against me with the Pirc than when he has white (see Table 1). We had recently played a couple Pirc games, so I decided that steering into a different opening system would be in my best interest. Although I was uncertain how my opponent would reply to 1. Nf3, I had experienced some success employing the Réti—and other systems that begin with this knight move—against higher rated players in internet blitz, as well as a few OTB games. In a recent game, I had a good position against a strong expert, though I misplayed the attack and lost.

Taxing Quads 2002: Wulebgr-The Prosecutor

The showdown during April turned out to be an exciting game in which I failed to convert an apparent advantage into a full point. Nevertheless, the draw gave me clear second, putting me in the money in a tough quad. After this draw, I had a week of hope for a minor miracle: the game between The Prosecutor and Phil had been postponed, and was to be played after all the other games concluded. Had The Prosecutor found his way to victory, he would have given me first in the quad. He failed, but he deserves respect for the lessons he gave me in our game.

(12) Wulebgr (1473) – The Prosecutor (1650) [A85]

Taxing Quads (3), 2002
annotated by Wulebgr

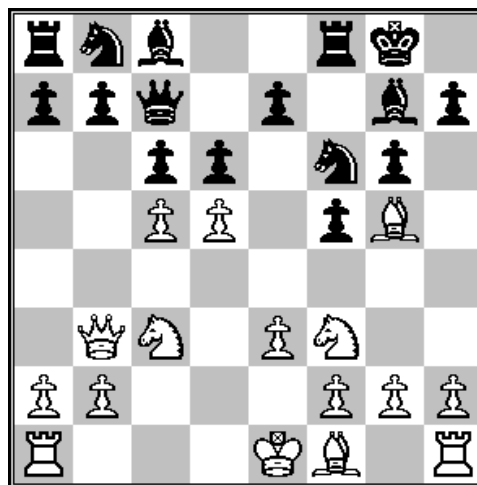
1. Nf3 f5

When something weird gets thrown my way, and the Dutch is still in my category of weird, I usually respond according to classic principles. Hence

2. d4 Nf6 3. c4 g6 4. Nc3

[4. Bg5 Bg7 5. Nc3 0–0 6. e3 (6. Qd2 Kelecevic–Rajkovic, Jugoslavija 1973 16/86) 6. ... d6 7. Qb3 c6 8. d5? (8. Bd3) 8. ... Qc7 9. c5 (diagram) (9. Rd1 e6) 9. ... Bd7?? (9. ... Kh8⚡; 9. ... Nxd5⚡) 10. dxc6++ 1–0 Wulebgr–Shirer, USCL, 2001]
[RR 4. g3Bg7 5. b4!? Kramnik–Illescas Cordoba, Dos Hermanas, 1999 75/69]

4. ... Bg7 5. Qc2



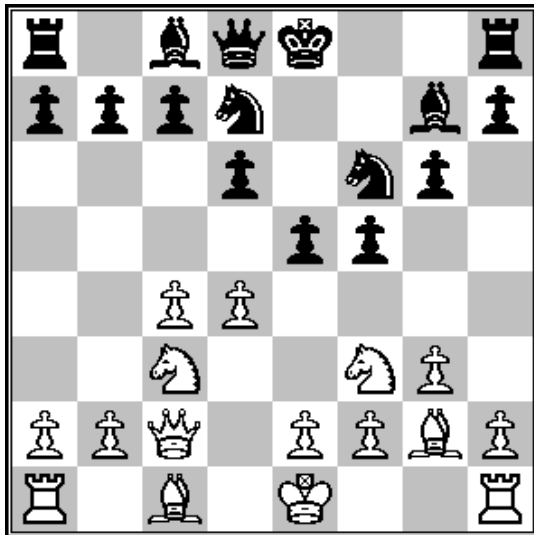
after 9. c5

[5. e3 ECO A85 line 5 5. ... 0-0 6. Bd3 (6. b4 b6 7. Qb3 c5 8. a3 e6 9. Be2 Qe7 10. 0-0 d6 11. Bb2 Nbd7 12. Rad1 Ne8∞ Quinteros-Sax, Wijk aan Zee 1973) 6. ... d6 7. 0-0 Nc6 (7. ... Qe8 Dorfman) 8. d5

A) 8. ... Nb4 9. Be2 (9. Bb1!?± Dorfman gives this suggested move and evaluation in Informant 51, but Fritz finds the position even.)

A1) 9. ... c6 10. a3 Na6 11. Rb1 e5 12. dxc6 (12. dxe6 Bxe6 13. Ng5 Bc8 14. b4± Dorfman 14. ... Ne8-+ Fritz 4.01. The enormous contrast here in evaluation highlights the need for scepticism regarding the claims of computers and grandmasters. Their analysis of a position does not always converge; where they diverge, there is a compelling need for concrete evaluation of moves more than mathematical scoring of a position.) 12. ... bxc6 13. b4 Kh8± Dorfman-Gurevich, France 1991 51/85.

A2) 9. ... Na6 10. Rb1 Nc5 11. b4 Nce4 12. Nxe4 Nxe4 13. Bb2 Bxb2 14. Rxb2 a5 15. a3 axb4 16. axb4 e5 17. dxe6 Bxe6 18. Qd4 b6 Lautier-Gurevich, Beograd 1991 53/95.



after 7. ... e5

B) 8. ... Ne5 9. Nxe5 dxe5 10. f3 e6 11. Qb3 Kh8 12. e4 exd5 13. cxd5 f4 Murrey-Zsu. Polgar, Royan 1988]

[5. Bg5 see Kelecevic-Rajkovic; 5. g3]

5. ... d6

[RR 5. ... 0-0 6. e4 fxe4 7. Nxe4 Nxe4 8. Qxe4 d6 9. Be2 Nc6 10. 0-0 Bf5 11. Qh4 e5 12. Bg5 Qd7= Nemet-Matulovic, Jugoslavija, 1972]

6. g3 Nbd7 7. Bg2 e5 (diagram).

Contact is made at d4 and the two central squares on the e-file. White has a slightly better grip on the central light squares, while the central dark squares are evenly contested. Black's immediate threat of e5-e4, however, threatens to substantially alter the balance of power in the center. Although white could

play d4-d5 and Nf3-g5-e6 to establish an outpost for the knight, white can easily neutralize this threat by exchanging his light squared bishop for the knight. In addition, the resulting black pawn chain h7-e4 both limits the mobility of white's light squared bishop, and improves the mobility of the black knights on the king side. Therefore, white must immediately exchange the central pawns that are in contact in order to have any prospects of retaining the initiative. It seems from the way this game developed subsequent to this exchange, and from several master level games, that white should prefer e6 to e5 as the square for exchanging his d-pawn for black's e-pawn. Having this point of contact deeper in black's territory presents white with a somewhat freer game than in this instance. Hence the move 7. d5 in my next game with The Prosecutor.

8. dxe5 Nxe5 9. b3 0-0 10. 0-0 Nfg4 11. Bb2 Nxf3+ 12. Bxf3

[12. exf3 Nf6 13. Rfe1 c6 14. Rad1 Re8 15. Rxe8+ Nxe8∞]

12. ... f4 13. Rad1 Bf5

[13. ... Ne5 14. Bd5+

A) 14. ... Kh8 15. Bg2 f3 (15. ... fxg3 16. hxg3±) 16. exf3 Nxf3+ 17. Bxf3 Rxf3=

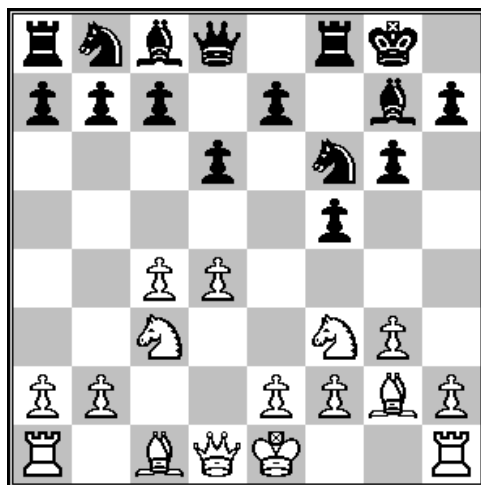
B) 14. ... Nf7 15. gxf4 Qh4 16. Qe4 c6∞]

[13. ... Qf6 14. c5 dxc5 15. Bd5+ Kh8 16. Na4 Ne5 17. Nxc5 Bf5=]
 [13. ... Qg5 14. Nb5 Qe7 15. c5 Bxb2 16. Qxb2±]
 [13. ... fxg3 14. hxg3 (=14. Bd5+) 14. ... Qg5 15. Nb5 Qe7 16. Bd5+ Kh8 17. Bxg7+ Qxg7 18. a3-+]
14. Qd2 fxg3 15. hxg3 Qc8?
 [⊔15. ... Bc8 16. c5 Ne5 17. Bd5+ Kh8 18. f4±]
16. Nd5!?
 [⊔16. Qd5+ Kh8 17. Qxb7 Qxb7 18. Bxb7 Rab8 19. Bg2 h6 20. Rfe1±]
16. ... Rf7 17. Bxg7 Rxb7
 [⊔17. ... Kxg7 18. c5 dxc5 19. Qc3+ Nf6 20. Nxf6 Rxf6 21. Rd2±]
18. Qd4
 [18. Qg5 with the same idea against f6, but more flexible. 18. ... Kh8! 19. e4∞]
 [18. c5!? dxc5 19. Qg5 Kh8 20. e4±]
18. ... Ne5 19. Qh4=
 [19. Bg2 Nc6 20. Qh4 Qd8 21. Nf6+ Kf7 22. Bd5+ Be6 23. Bxe6+ Kxe6⊖]
19. ... Nxf3+ 20. exf3 Qd8 21. Qd4
 [21. Qxd8+ Rxd8 22. Rfe1 Rf7 23. Ne7+ Kf8 24. Nxf5 Rxf5 25. f4=]
21. ... Qf8
 [21. ... Rf7]
22. Rfe1
 [22. g4]
22. ... Rf7 23. Re3
 [23. g4 Bc8]
23. ... c6 24. Nf4?
 [24. Nc3 Rd8 25. Qxa7 (25. Rde1 a6 26. b4 c5 27. Qh4 cxb4 28. Nd5 b5 29. Nxb4=) 25. ... b5 26. Qb6 (26. Qa6 b4 27. Ne2±) 26. ... bxc4 27. Qxc6 cxb3 28. axb3±]
24. ... Rd8 25. Qc3
 [25. Qxa7 Ra8 26. Qd4 g5 27. Ng2 Rxa2 28. Qxd6 Qxd6 29. Rxd6±]
25. ... Re7
 [25. ... g5 26. Nd3 Re7 27. Qd4 d5⊖]
26. Kg2
 [26. Rxe7]
26. ... Rxe3
 [26. ... b6]
27. fxe3 Qe7 28. g4 Bc8 29. Rh1 Qe5 30. Qe1
 [30. Ne2]
30. ... Re8 31. Qh4?
 [31. Qd2]
31. ... Qg7
 [31. ... Re7⊖]
32. Qf2 Qc3 ½-½

White Crushes the Leningrad Dutch

Playing by the Numbers

I determined through looking through several games from master play, as well as my experiences in the Taxing Quad game, that white more often gained an advantage when he or she plays d4-d5 before white advances the e-pawn. Below I present several of the games I had gone over in the process of coming to this conclusion. In addition to examining other games, I performed statistical analysis of white's relative success after each of the candidate moves on move 7. I present this analysis in the notes to the feature



after 6. ... 0-0

game in this chapter (below). This analysis, however, was focused on the predicted position that occurred after black's move 6 (diagram). This analysis does not quite answer the more basic, and probably more instructive question of how white's performance improves when the d-pawn advance precedes black's advance of the e-pawn. Closely related is the question of how advancing the d-pawn compares to capturing the e-pawn on e5 (dxe5 rather than dxe6 e.p., or no exchange of white d-pawn for black e-pawn).

Chess Base offers remarkable capabilities for performing such statistical analysis. In a matter of a few seconds, the program can find all games in a selected database in which a particular maneuver occurs. In the core database for this

research—over 3300 games classified A86-A89¹—white's scoring percentage is 56%,

¹ The core database was downloaded from the PGN archive at the University of Pittsburgh "Pitt Chess Archives" <<http://www.pitt.edu/~schach/Archives/index2.html>>. Some duplicate and misclassified games

that is 38% wins + ½ of 35% draws. Comparing this baseline to games where white captures the e-pawn on e5 (dxe5) during the first 25 moves suggests this maneuver may not be in white's favor. White scores under 52% (51.55) in such games. Pushing the d-pawn, whether before or after white advances the e-pawn, improves white's score. White wins a higher percentage of games pushing the pawn after black's e-pawn advance (42.42) than before black's advance (41.07), but relative to losses does better playing d5

	games	white wins		draw		black wins		white score
		#	%	#	%	#	%	%
entire database	3386	1297	.38	1179	.35	910	.27	.56
white d-pawn captures the e-pawn on e5	526	175	0.33	192	.37	159	.30	.52
white advances the d-pawn after black has advanced the e-pawn	132	56	.42	40	.31	36	.27	.58
white advances the d-pawn prior to black advancing the e-pawn	835	343	.41	304	.36	188	.23	.59

before black pushes the pawn (1.82:1) than after (1.55:1). Capturing the pawn on e5 does less well (1.10:1) than in the database as a whole (1.43:1), and substantially less well than pushing the pawn. Of course, such statistical analysis does not substitute for concrete analysis of specific positions. But this data does reinforce my impression from a limited number of sample games that advancing the d-pawn before white plays e7-e5 is worth considering.

were removed from this database, and several hundred games from the past few years were added. In addition to 3344 games classified as A86-A89, I have included 2 games with an ECO classification of A80, 7 A81, 6 A84, and 27 A85. Black plays g6 in all of these additional games, followed by Bg7 in all but one. For an example of an A84 game that should not be excluded from surveys on the Leningrad Dutch, see Kramnik - Illescas Cordoba in the Supplemental Games below.

Lessons from the Masters

(13) Braun, P. – Galdunts, S. [A87]

Schwabisch Gmund (Germany), 1996

annotated by Wulebgr

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nf3 0–0 6. Nc3 d6 7. d5 Na6 (diagram)

12 games 42%–41–17 (W–D–L for white)

8. Nd4

[8. 0–0

A) 8. ... Qe8

A1) 9. Rb1 Bd7 10. b4 c6 11. Qb3

Kh8 12. Ba3 Nc7 13. b5 c5 14. Rbd1
h6 15. Bb2 g5 16. e4 ½–½ Gavrikov–
Kindermann, 1995

A1a) 16. ... Ng4 17. exf5 Bxf5 18.

Rfe1 Qd7 19. h4 gxh4 20. Nxh4 Bd4
21. Re2=

A1b) 16. ... fxe4 17. Nd2 (17. Ne1 Bf5

18. Nc2 e6 19. dxe6 Qxe6 20. Ne3 Bg6

21. f3) 17. ... Bg4 18. Rde1 e5 19.

dxe6= Nxe6= Fritz

A1c) 16. ... Nxe4 17. Nxe4 (17. Nd2

Nxd2 18. Rxd2 f4 19. b6 Na6 20. gxf4

Rxf4 21. bxa7 Rxa7) 17. ... fxe4 18.

Nd2 Bg4 19. Bxg7+ Kxg7 20. Rde1

e5 21. dxe6=

A2) 9. Be3 9. ... c5 10. Qc2 h6 11. Rad1 g5 12. Bc1 Qh5 13. e3 Rf7 14. a3 Bd7

15. b3 Raf8 16. Ne2 b6 17. Nd2= ½–½ Naumkin–Malaniuk, 1992

B) 8. ... Nc5

B1) 9. Be3 Ng4 10. Bd4 e5 11. dxe6 Bxe6 (11. ... Bxd4 12. Nxd4 c6 13. Qd2

Nxe6) 12. Bxg7 Kxg7 13. b4± 1–0 Gheorghiu–Kaenel, 1989

B2) 9. b4? Nfe4 10. Nxe4 Nxe4 11.

Nd4 Nc3

B3) 9. Nd4 9. ... a5 10. b3 Bd7 11.

Bb2 Qc8± 1–0 Bartels–Becx, 1987]

[8. Be3 Bd7 9. Qd2 Ng4 10. Bd4]

A) 10. ... e5!? (diagram) 11. dxe6 (11.

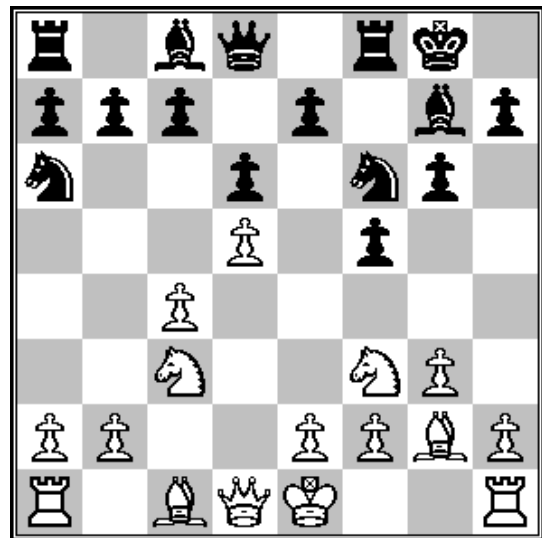
Be3 Nxe3 12. fxe3 e4 13. Nd4 Nc5 14.

0–0 Re8 15. Rad1) 11. ... Bh6 12. e3

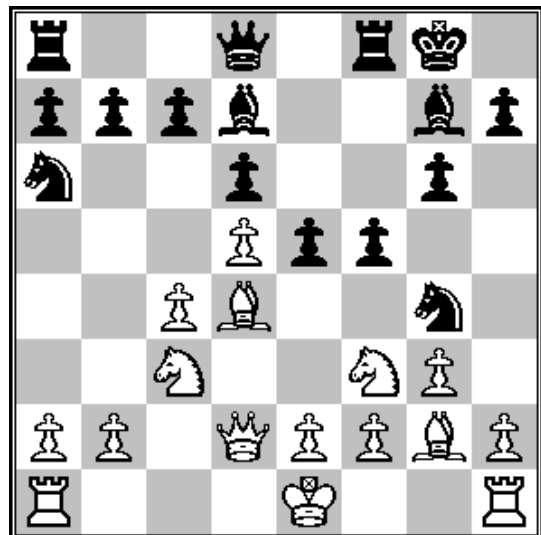
Bxe6 13. h3 Nf6.

B) 10. ... Nf6 11. Rd1 c5 12. dxc6

bxc6=



after 7. ... Na6



after 10. ... e5

C) 10. ... Bh6 11. e3 (11. Qc2 e5 12. dxe6 Bxe6 13. Nb5 Nb4 14. Qa4 a5 15. h3) 11. ... c5= ½-½ Dreyer–Garbett, 1992]

8. ... Bd7

[8. ... Nc5

A) 9. b4 Nce4 10. Nxe4 Nxe4 11. Bb2 e5 12. Nb3 (12. dxe6 c5 13. f3) 12. ... Qd7 13. 0-0=

B) 9. b3 Rb8 10. 0-0 a6 11. Bb2 Bd7 12. Qc2= 0-1 Ooi–Vescovi, 1994]

9. 0-0 Qe8 10. e4

[10. Rb1 c6 11. dxc6 (11. e4 fxe4 12. Nxe4 Nxe4 13. Bxe4 Nc5 14. Bg2= 1-0 Meduna–Beuchler, 1994) 11. ... bxc6 12. b4 Rd8 1-0 Browne–Shirazi, 1992]

10. ... fxe4 11. Nxe4 Nxe4 12. Bxe4 c6 13. Bg2

[13. dxc6 bxc6 14. Rb1 1-0 Aagaard–Djurhuus, 1991]

13. ... Nc7 14. Bg5

[14. a4 a6 15. Ra3 c5 16. Ne2 b5 17. axb5 ½-½ Gheorghiu–Yrjola, 1988]

14. ... cxd5 15. cxd5 Qf7 16. Ne2 h6 17. Be3 Bg4 18. Re1 g5 19. Qb3 Bf3 20. Bxf3 Qxf3 21. Rad1 b6 22. Rd2 Rf5 23. Red1 Raf8 24. Qc4 Ne8 25. Qc8 R5f7 26. Qe6 Nc7 27. Qd7 Nxd5 28. Rxd5 Qxe2 29. R5d2 Qa6 30. a3 Qa5 31. Rd5 Qa6 32. R5d2 Rc8 33. Qe6 Qc4 34. Qd7 Rc7 35. Qh3 Qe4 36. Bd4 Rc2 37. Be3 Rxd2 38. Rxd2 d5 39. Qd7 d4 40. Rxd4 0-1

(14) Bany, J – Pytel, K [A87]

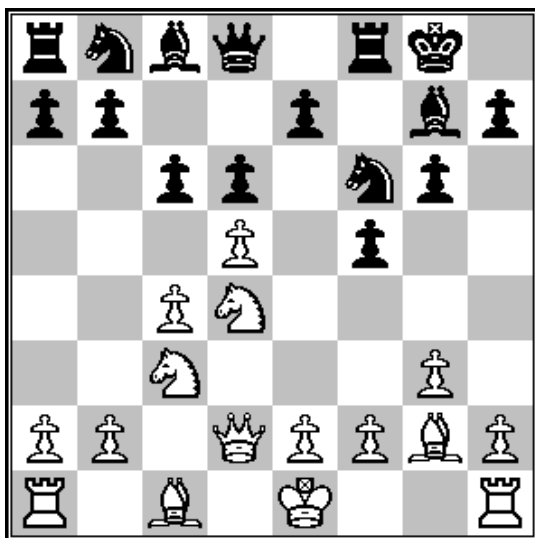
Jadwisin, 1985

annotated by Wulebgr

1. Nf3 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. c4 0-0 6. Nc3 d6 7. d5 c6 8. Nd4 (diagram)

[8. 0-0 363 games 38%-42-20 see main line 7. 0-0]

8. ... cxd5



after 8. Nd4

[8. ... Qb6 9. 0-0 Naumkin–Berkovich, 1986.]

[8. ... Qe8 9. 0-0 (9. dxc6 bxc6 10. 0-0= 1-0 Meduna–Civin, 1995) 9. ... e5 10. dxe6 Bxe6 11. Nxe6 Qxe6 12. Qb3 Qe7 13. Bf4 Na6 14. Bxd6 1-0 Hausner–Renner.]

[8. ... c5 9. Nf3]

A) 9. ... Qb6

A1) 10. Qd3 e5 11. dxe6 Bxe6 12. Ng5 Re8 13. Nxe6 Rxe6 14. 0-0

A2) 10. Qb3 Qxb3 (10. ... Nbd7 11. h3 Qxb3 12. axb3 a6 13. 0-0 b6) 11. axb3 b6 12. 0-0 a6 13. Bf4 Nbd7 14. h3 Fritz

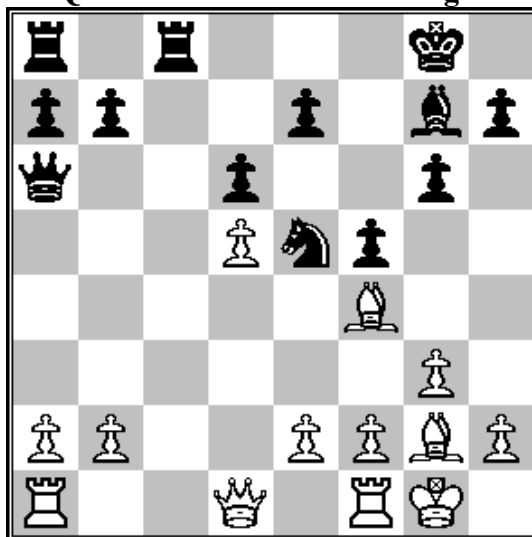
A3) 10. 0-0

B) 9. ... Na6 10. 0-0 Nc7= ½-½ Hausner–Birolek, 1992]

9. cxd5 Na6 10. 0-0 Nc5 11. Qc2 Bd7 12. Nb3 Na4 13. Nxa4 Bxa4 14. Qc4 Bxb3 15. Qxb3

Qb6 16. Qd3 Rfc8 17. Rb1 Ng4 18. Bf4 Ne5 19. Qd1 Qa6 (diagram) 20. Bg5?! Nf7 21.

Qd2 Nxc5 22. Qxc5 Bf6 23. Qe3 Qxa2 24. h4 Qa4 25. h5 Qd4 26. Qe6+ Kg7 27. e4
 fxe4 28. Bxe4 Qe5 29. hxc6 hxc6 30. Qg4 Qh5 31. Qd7 Rc4 32. Rfe1 Rb4 33. Kg2
 Rh8 34. Rh1 Qe5 35. Bf3 Qf5 36. Qxf5 gxf5
 37. Rhe1 Rxb2 38. Rxb2 Bxb2 39. Rb1 Bd4
 40. Rxb7 Kf6 41. Rb4 Ke5 42. Rb7 Kf6 43.
 Rb4 Bc5 44. Ra4 Rb8 45. Ra2 Rb1 46. Re2
 a5 47. Bh5 a4 48. Re6+Kg7 49. Rxe7+ Kh6
 50. Be2 a3 51. Bc4 Rc1 0–1



after 19. ... Qa6

(15) Ooi, C. – Vescovi, [A86]
 Szeged (Hungary), 1994

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nc3
 0–0 6. Nf3 d6 7. d5 Na6 8. Nd4 Nc5 9. b3
 Rb8 10. 0–0 a6 11. Bb2 Bd7 12. Qc2 Qe8 13.
 a4 Qf7 14. e3 e5 15. dxe6 Nxe6 16. Nxe6
 Bxe6 17. Rad1 g5 18. Ne2 Qg6 19. Nd4 Bd7
 20. c5 dxc5 21. Qxc5 c6 22. Qc4+ Kh8 23.
 Nf3 b5 24. axb5 cxb5 25. Qd4 Be6 26. Ne5 Qe8 27. Bc6 Qh5 28. f3 Bxb3 29. Nd7 Bxd1
 30. Nxf8 Rxf8 31. Qxd1 f4 32. exf4 gxf4 33. Qd6 fxg3 34. hxc3 Qg6 35. Be4 Qf7 36.
 Rc1 Nxe4 37. Bxc7+ Qxc7 38. fxe4 b4 39. Rc7 Qa1+ 40. Kh2 Rf2+ 41. Kh3 Qh1+ 42.
 Kg4 Qxe4+ 43. Kh3 Qf5+ 44. g4 Qf3+ 45. Kh4 Qf6+ 46. Qxf6+ Rxf6 47. Rb7 a5 48.
 Ra7 Rb6 49. Rxa5 b3 50. Ra1 b2 51. Rb1 Kg7 52. Kg5 Rb5+ 53. Kf4 Kf6 54. Ke3 Kg5
 55. Kd2 Kxc4 56. Kc2 Kg3 57. Rg1+ Kf2 0–1

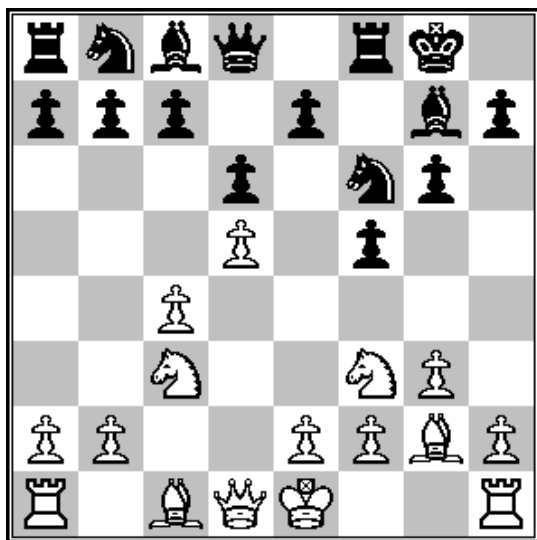
Wulebgr takes the Lead!

Perhaps the lawyer misplayed this game, as he suggested near the end. But I think it is one of my better games. His most obvious mistakes, it seems to me, occurred after the game was already lost.

(16) Wulebgr (1526) – The Prosecutor (1627) [A87]
 email match, 2002
 annotated by Wulebgr

1. Nf3 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. c4 d6 4. Nc3 g6 5. g3 Bg7 6. Bg2 0–0 7. d5 (diagram)

The novelty for me that resulted from my opening study. This move occurs in 56 games in one database with the results: 43%–34–23. Move percentages (score for white W–D–L) are derived from the games in a Leningrad Dutch database (3226 games): dutlengp.zip at <<http://www.pitt.edu/~schach/Archives/index2.html>>. From a set of larger databases, I have identified 268 games that reached the diagram position with the slightly more modest results for white of 40%–30–30.



after 7. d5!

[7. 0–0 2089 games 37%–34–29]
 [7. Bg5 68 games 43%–31–26]
 [7. Bf4 3 games 0%–33–67]
 [7. b3 Nc6 (7. ... c6 8. Bb2 Na6 2 games 50%–0–50) 8. 0–0 44 games 36%–37–27]
 [7. b4 0 games]
 [7. Qb3 0 games]
 [7. Qc2 1 game 0%–0–100]
 [7. ... Nbd7 8. b3 e5 9. dxe5 Nxe5 10. 0–0 transposes into Stripes–Korsmo, Taxing Quads 2002.]

7. ... e5

[7. ... c6 31 games 39%–45–16 8. Nd4!? (8. 0–0 reverts to a main line 363 games 38%–42–20)]

[7. ... Na6 12 games 42%–41–17 see Braun–Galdunts 1996; 7. ... c5 17 games 47%–24–29. Other moves in this database include 7...Qe8 (3 games), 7...Nbd7 (4 games), and 7...a5 (3 games). The total equals more than the 56 games mentioned above because of move order transpositions. The text move is absent from the original Leningrad Dutch database, although it was played in three other games found in the CM7000 database (500,000 games). I include these three games in footnotes below. In the larger group of 268 games, from the diagram position black played 7. ... e5 eight times.]

8. dxe6 Bxe6

[8. ... Nc6²]
 [8. ... c6³]

9. Qb3!

[9. Ng5⁴]

9. ... Nbd7 10. Be3

[10. 0–0 Nc5 11. Qd1 Bxc4⁺; 10. Ng5? Nc5 11. Qd1 Bxc4 12. Bd5+ Bxd5 13. Nxd5–+]

10. ... Nb6

[Fritz prefers 10. ... Ng4 11. Bd4 Bxd4 and here I would have played 12. Nxd4,

² Remlinger-Shabalov, 1993 continued:

8. ... Nc6 9. Ng5 Qe7 10. Nd5 Nxd5 11. cxd5 Ne5 12. h4 c6 13. Nh3 cxd5 14. Nf4 d4 15. Nd5 Qe8 16. e7 Rf7 17. Bg5 Bd7 18. Nc7 Qb8 19. Nxa8 h6 20. Qb3 hxg5 21. Bxb7 Qe8 22. Rc1 d3 23. Bd5 dxe2 24. hxg5 Qxe7 25. f4 Kf8 26. fxe5 (26. Qb8+ Be8 27. fxe5 Qxg5 28. Kxe2 Re7 29. e6 Rxe6+ 30. Bxe6 Qg4+=) 26. ... Qxg5 27. Kxe2 Re7 28. e6 Qg4+ 29. Kf1 Bf6 30. Rc3 Bxc3 31. bxc3 Qxg3 32. Qb4 Qd3+ 33. Kf2 Qd2+ 34. Kg3 ½–½

³ Meduna-Torounova, 1996 continued:

8. ... c6 9. Bf4 Bxe6 10. Bxd6 Re8 11. c5 Nd5 12. Nd4 Qa5 13. 0–0 Nxc3 14. bxc3 Bc4 15. Qc2 Nd7 16. Rfb1 Ba6 17. Qb3+ Kh8 18. Ne6 Bxc3 19. Nc7 Rxe2 20. Bf1 Ne5 21. Bxe2 Bxe2 22. Bxe5+ 1–0

⁴ Meduna-Lechtynsky, 1993 continued:

Ng5 Bc8 10. c5 Nc6 11. Qb3+ d5 12. Nxd5 Kh8 13. Nf4 Nd4 14. Qd1 Ne4 15. h4 Qe7 16. 0–0 Rd8 17. Nd3 h6 18. Nf4 Qe8 19. Nxe4 fxe4 20. Be3 g5 21. hxg5 hxg5 22. Nh3 Qh5 23. Bxg5 Bxh3 24. Bxd8 Rxd8 25. Bxh3 Qxh3 26. Qe1 Nf3+ 0–1

expecting 12. ... Nc5 13. Nxe6 Nxb3 14. Nxd8∞]

11. Bxb6

[11. Nd2 c6 12. 0-0=]

11. ... axb6 12. Ng5 Bf7

[12. ... Bc8? 13. c5+ d5 14. Bxd5+ Nxd5 15. Nxd5→]

13. Bxb7 Ra5?!

I gave this move ! prior to working out some of the lines that follow my move 15. The lawyer's move seems to mobilize his rook and create some counterplay, but I was able to trap the piece and neutralize black's threats.

[Fritz prefers 13. ... Ra7]

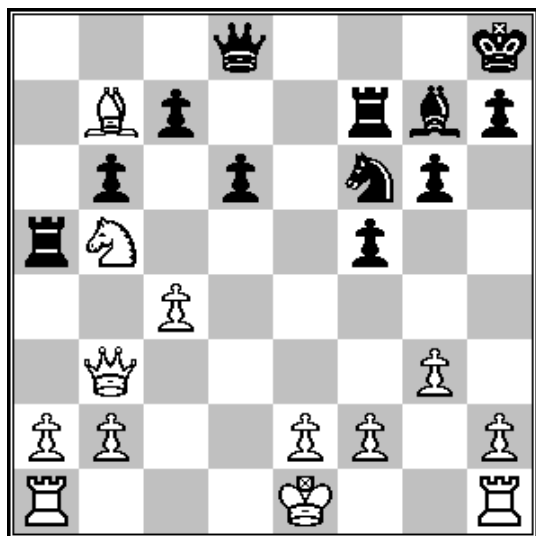
14. Nxf7

[14. 0-0 Rc5 15. Nxf7 Rxf7 16. Bd5 Nxd5 17. Nxd5 Qg5± (17. ... c6 18. Ne3 Qg5 19. Qxb6±)]

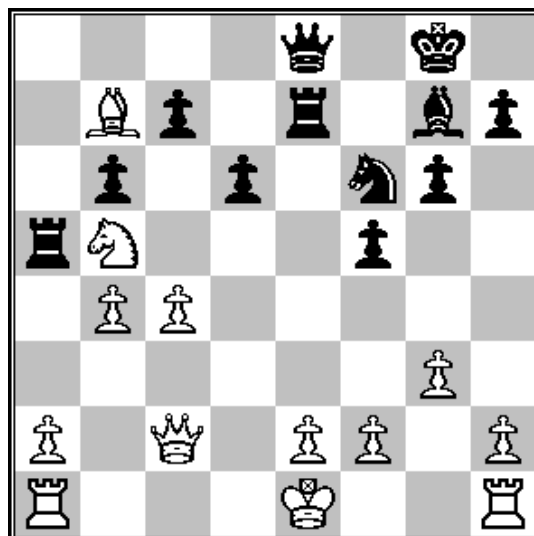
14. ... Rxf7 15. Nb5!

A surprise! The Prosecutor, "Note for the record that I did not say it was a good move, only an unexpected one!" So, let us be clear for the record here: it is a good move.

[15. Rd1 Qe8 16. 0-0±]



after 15. ... Kh8!?



after 17. b4!

15. ... Qe8

[15. ... Ne4 16. Bd5 Nc5 17. Qc2; after the anticipated 15. ... Kh8! (diagram) I planned to play 16. c5 bxc5 (16. ... Qe8 17. cxd6±; 16. ... Re7 17. cxb6 cxb6±) 17. Nxd6 cxd6 18. Qxf7]

16. Qc2

[16. Nxc7? Rxc7 17. c5+ Kh8→]

16. ... Re7

[16. ... Ng4 17. Bd5±; 16. ... Ne4 17. Bd5± (17. 0-0 c6±) ; 16. ... c6 17. Nxd6 (17. b4 Rxb5 18. cxb5 Rxb7 19. Qxc6∞) 17. ... Qd7 18. Nxf7 Kxf7 19. Bxc6 Qxc6 20. 0-0±]

17. b4! (diagram)

[17. 0-0 Rxe2∞; 17. e3 c6 18. Nxd6 Qb8 19. b4 Ra7 20. 0-0 Raxb7 21. Nxb7 Rxb7±]

17. ... Ra4

[17. ... Rxb5 18. cxb5 Qxb5 19. a3]

18. a3±

This quiet move seemed to be the key to maintaining the material advantage gained through the maneuvers that succeeded in trapping the black rook on the a-file. The alternative of grabbing the rook immediately allows black a potentially game winning counterattack. I also believed at the time I played it, based on the analysis below, that it was the only move. After the game I learned that Fritz likes Rb1.

[18. Qxa4 Rxe2+]

A) 19. Kf1 Ng4

A1) 20. Qa8 Bxa1 (20. ... Rxf2+ 21. Kg1 Qxa8 22. Bxa8 Bxa1-+) 21. Qxe8+ Rxe8 22. Nxc7 Re7 23. Bd5+ Kf8 24. Nb5;

A2) 20. Bd5+ 20. ... Kh8+;

B) ≤19. Kd1+ 19. ... Ng4 20. Bd5+ Kf8 21. Qa8 (21. Nc3 Nxf2+ 22. Kc1 Qe3+ 23. Kb1 Qd3+ 24. Kc1 Qd2+ 25. Kb1 Qb2#) 21. ... Nxf2+ 22. Kc1 Nd3+→]

18. ... d5 19. 0-0

[19. Qxa4 Rxe2+ (19. ... dxc4 20. Nc3 Rxe2+ 21. Kf1±) 20. Kf1

A) 20. ... Ng4 21. Bxd5+ Kf8 (21. ... Kh8 22. Nc3 Qxa4 23. Nxa4 Bxa1 24. h3 Rxf2+ 25. Kg1 Ra2 26. hxc4 Bd4+ 27. Kf1 Rxa3 28. Bc6 Rxc3∞) 22. Nc3 (22. Qa8 Rxf2+ 23. Kg1 Qxa8 24. Bxa8 Bxa1 25. Nxc7 Ke7 26. Nd5+ Kd6↑) 22. ... Bxc3 23. Qxe8+ Rxe8 24. Rc1±;

B) 20. ... c6

B1) 21. Nc3 Re6

B1a) 22. cxd5 Nxd5 23. Nxd5 Bxa1 24. Bxc6 Re1+ (24. ... Rxc6? 25. Qxc6 Qxc6 26. Ne7++-) 25. Kg2 Qe4+ 26. Kh3 Qg4+ 27. Kg2 Qe4+= black can draw by repetition;

B1b) 22. Kg2 22. ... d4 23. Bxc6 Rxc6 24. Nd5 Qe4+ 25. f3 Qe2+ 26. Kg1 Re6 27. Qa8+ Ne8∞;

B2) 21. Nc7 21. ... Qe4 22. Qa8+ Kf7 23. Kg1 Re1+ (23. ... Ng4?!→ 24. Bxc6± Re1+ 25. Rxe1 Qxe1+ 26. Kg2 Qxf2+ 27. Kh3 Qf3 28. Qe8+ Kf6 29. Nxd5+ Kg5 30. Qe7+ Kh5 31. Qh4#) 24. Rxe1 Qxe1+ 25. Kg2 Qe4++-]

19. ... Ng4

[19. ... c6 20. Bxc6 Qxc6 21. Qxa4±]

[19. ... dxc4 20. Qxa4 Rxe2 21. Nc3 Qxa4 22. Nxa4 Ne4 23. Bd5+ Kf8 24. Rad1]

[19. ... Qb8 20. Qxa4 (20. Bxd5+ Nxd5 21. Qxa4 Bxa1 22. Rxa1 Nf6 23. Qb3±)

20. ... Qxb7 21. cxd5 Nxd5 22. Rad1 c6 23. Nd6 Qb8 24. Qxc6+-]

[19. ... Ne4 20. Bxd5+]

20. Bxd5+ Kh8

[20. ... Kf8 21. Qxa4 c6 22. Nd6 (22. Bxc6 Qxc6 23. Nc3±) 22. ... Qb8 23. Qxc6 Bxa1 24. Rxa1 Rc7 25. Qa8 Qxa8 26. Bxa8+-]

21. Qxa4 Bxa1

[21. ... Rxe2 22. Nc3 Bxc3 23. Qxe8+ Rxe8 24. Ra2+-]

22. Rxa1 c6

[22. ... Rxe2 23. Qa8 Qxa8 24. Bxa8+-]

23. Nd6+-

[23. Bxc6 Qxc6 24. Nc3 Qxc4 25. Qa8+ Kg7 26. Qf3± (26. Rc1 Qd4±) ; 23. Nc3

A) 23. ... b5 24. cxb5 cxd5 25. Nxd5 Rxe2 26. Qd1 (26. Rf1±) 26. ... Nxf2 27.

Qd4+ Kg8 28. Nf6++-;

B) 23. ... Rxe2 24. Bxc6 Re1+ 25. Kg2□+–;
C) 23. ... cxd5 24. Qxe8+ Rxe8 25. cxd5±]
23. ... Qf8 24. Qxc6+– **Qh6 25. Qa8+ Kg7 26. Qg8+ Kf6 27. Qh8+ Rg7 28. Ne8+ 1–0**

Supplemental Games

Most of the games in this chapter are referred to in notes to some of the preceding games, but a couple have been added simply because I find them interesting. They are presented in order of ECO code.

(17) Wulebgr (1526) – The Prosecutor (1620) [A04]

email match (11) 2002

[Wulebgr]

1. Nf3 d6 2. c4 e5 3. d3

[3. d4 e4 4. Ng5 f5 5. Nc3 g6 6. g4 h6 7. Nh3 g5 8. gxf5 Bxf5 9. Ng1 (9. Bg2) 9. ... Nf6 10. e3 (10. Qb3) 10. ... Bg7 11. Nge2 0–0 12. Ng3 Qd7 13. Bg2 Nc6 14. Qb3 Bh7 15. h4 g4 16. Nce2 Qf7 17. Bd2 Rab8 18. Nf4 h5 19. Bc3 Ne7 20. 0–0 Bh6 21. d5 Bxf4 22. exf4 Nd7 23. Bd4 Nc5 24. Qe3 Nf5 25. Nxf5 Qxf5 26. Bxc5 dxc5 27. d6 cxd6 Podzielnny–Hodgson (Bundesliga, 1994)]

3. ... f5 4. g3 Nf6 5. Bg2 g6

[5. ... Be7 6. b4?! 0–0 7. Bb2 a5 (7. ... e4) 8. Nbd2? (8. b5) 8. ... axb4± Wulebgr–MrSquid (BCL, 2002)]

6. b4

[6. Nc3]

6. ... Bg7 7. Bb2 0–0 8. 0–0 c6

[RR 8. ... Nc6 9. b5 Ne7 10. c5 Kh8 11. Nbd2 Be6 12. a4 h6 13. Rc1 g5 14. Nc4 f4 15. Nfd2 Rb8 16. cxd6 cxd6 17. d4 fxg3? (17. ... e4) 18. hxg3 e4 19. d5± Vaganian–Ehlvest (Horgen, 1995)]

9. Qb3 Kh8 10. Nbd2

[10. Bxe5? dxe5 11. Nxe5 Ng4±]

[10. a4]

10. ... Na6 11. Rfd1

[11. e4!? f4]

[11. b5 Nc5 12. Qc2; 11. a3]

11. ... e4
 [⊔11. ... f4]
12. dxe4 Nxe4
 [12. ... fxe4]
13. Bxg7+
 [=13. Nxe4]
13. ... Kxg7 14. Nxe4 fxe4 15. Nd2 Bf5 16. Nxe4
 [≤16. Nf1]
16. ... Bxe4 17. Qb2+
 [17. Bxe4 Qb6 18. Qb2+ Kg8 19. Rxd6 Rad8 20. c5 Qxb4 21. Qxb4 Nxb4 22. Rxd8 Rxd8 23. Rb1 Na6 24. Rxb7 Nxc5 25. Re7 Rd1+ 26. Kg2]
17. ... Kg8
 [17. ... Rf6 18. Bxe4 Qb6 19. Rxd6 Qxb4 20. Qxb4 Nxb4 21. Rd7+ Rf7 22. Rxf7+ Kxf7 23. Rb1 Nxa2 24. Rxb7+ Kf6 25. Bxc6 Rd8 26. Rxa7 Nc3 27. Rd7]
 [17. ... Qf6 18. Qxf6+Rxf6 19. Bxe4 Nxb4 20. Rab1 Nxa2 21. Rxb7+ Kg8 22. Bxc6 Nc3 23. Rd2]
18. Bxe4 Qb6 19. Rxd6?!
 [19. e3?! Qxb4 20. Qxb4 Nxb4 21. Rab1 Na6 22. Rxb7 Nc5 23. Re7 Nxe4 24. Rxe4]
 [19. Bf3]
19. ... Qxf2+
 [19. ... Nxb4 20. Bf3]
20. Kh1 Rae8 21. Rd7
 [21. Bf3 Rxf3 22. Rd7 Rf7 23. Rxf7 Qxf7--+]
 [21. Bxg6 hxg6?? 22. Rxg6+ Kh7
 23. Qg7#]
 [21. Bg2 Rxe2--+]
21. ... Rf7 22. Rxf7 Kxf7
 [22. ... Qxf7 23. Bf3; 22. ... Kxf7 23. Qc2? Nxb4 24. Bxg6+]
23. Bf3
 [23. Rd1? Rxe4 24. Rd7+ Ke6; 23. Bd3 Nxb4 24. Qxb4 Rxe2 25. Bxe2 Qxe2 26. Qxb7+ Kf8 27. Qb8+ Kg7 28. Qxa7+ Kh6 29. a4 Qf3+ 30. Kg1+-]
23. ... Re3≇ 24. Qh8
 [24. Qd4 Rxf3 25. Qd7+ Kf6 26. exf3 Qxf3+ 27. Kg1 Qe3+ 28. Kg2 Qe2+ 29. Kh3 Qh5+=]
24. ... Nxb4?! (The Prosecutor's evaluation)
25. Qxh7+
 [25. Rd1 Nd3 26. Qxh7+ Kf6 27. Qh4+ Ke5 28. Qe7+ Kd4 29. Rxd3+ Rxd3 30. Qd6+ Kc3 31. Qxd3+ Kb2 32. e4; 25. Rb1? Rxf3 26. exf3 Qxf3+ 27. Kg1 Qe3+ 28. Kg2 Qe4+ 29. Kf2 Qxb1 30. Qxh7+]
25. ... Kf6 26. Qh4+
 [26. Qg8 Rxf3 27. Qf8+ Ke5 28. exf3 Kd4 29. Rc1 Qe3 30. Rb1 a5 31. c5]
26. ... Kf7 27. Rd1 Nd3 28. Qh3
 [28. Qh7+ Kf6 29. Qh8+ Kf7; 28. Bg2]
28. ... Rxf3 29. exd3□ Qe2 30. Rb1 b6 31. Qd7+
 [31. Qh7+ Kf6 32. Qh8+]
31. ... Kg8 32. Rg1 Rf2 33. Qc8+ ½-½

(18) Reshevsky, S – Hasenfuß, W [A80]

Kemer, 1937

1. d4 f5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. d5 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0–0 6. 0–0 Na6 7. c4 Nc5 8. Be3 Nce4 9. Nbd2 c5 10. Nxe4 Nxe4 11. Qc2 b6 12. Ne1 Nd6 13. Bf4 Qc7 14. Nf3 Bb7 15. Nd2 Rad8 16. Nf3 Rfe8 17. e4 e5 18. Bg5 Rb8 19. exf5 Nxf5 20. Nd2 Nd4 21. Qd3 d6 22. Ne4 Rf8 23. a4 Bc8 24. Bd2 Bg4 25. f3 Bf5 26. f4 Rf7 27. b4 exf4 28. gxf4 Re8 29. Rae1 Rfe7 30. Bc3 Kh8 31. Kh1 Qd7 32. b5 Qd8 33. Re3 Qd7 34. Rfe1 Qc7 35. Qd1 Kg8 36. Qd2 h6 37. Ng3 Qd7 38. Nxf5 Nxf5 39. Re6 Rxe6 40. dxe6 Qe7 41. Be4 Bxc3 42. Qxc3 Rf8 43. Bxf5 Rxf5 44. Qf3 Rf6 45. Qg4 Kf8 46. Qh3 h5 47. Qe3 Kg7 48. Qc3 Kf8 49. Qe3 Kg7 50. Kg2 Rf5 51. Qe4 Rf6 52. Kg3 Kh7 53. Re3 Kg7 54. h4 Kh7 55. Qd5 Kg7 56. Qg5 Qe8 57. Qd5 Qe7 58. Re2 Kh7 59. Qg5 Kg7 60. Kh3 Qb7 61. Kg3 Qh1 62. Qd5 Qxd5 63. cxd5 Kf8 64. Kf3 Ke7 65. a5 bxa5 66. Ra2 Rf8 67. Rxa5 Rb8 68. Rxa7+ Ke8 69. f5 gxf5 70. Kf4 Rxb5 71. Kg5 Rb8 72. Rh7 1–0

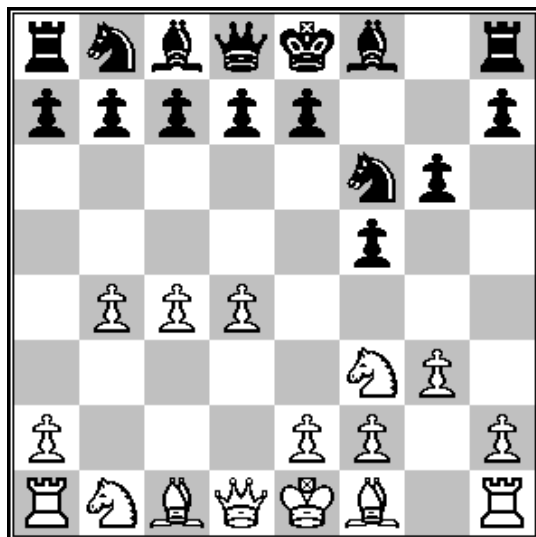
(19) Boidman, Y – Drill, F (2140) [A80]

Berlin, 1995

1. Nf3 f5 2. d4 e6 3. Bf4 b6 4. d5 Be7 5. Nc3 Bf6 6. Qd2 Na6 7. 0–0–0 Bb7 8. e4 fxe4 9. Nxe4 exd5 10. Bxa6 Bxa6 11. Qxd5 1–0

(20) Kramnik, V (2751) – Illescas Cordoba, M (2585) [A84]

Dos Hermanas, 1999



after 5. b4!?

54. Be4 Ke6 55. Kd4 1–0

1. Nf3 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. c4 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. b4!?
(diagram) 5. 0–0 6. Bb2 c6 7. Bg2 Na6 8. a3
Nc7 9. 0–0 d6 10. Nbd2 Kh8 11. a4 a6 12.
Ne1 Qe8 13. Nd3 Be6 14. Rc1 g5 15. e3 Rd8
16. Qe2 Qf7 17. f3 Look at Kramnik's pawn
structure! 17. ... Bc8 18. e4 fxe4 19. fxe4 Qh5
20. Qxh5 Nxh5 21. Rxf8+ Rxf8 22. d5 Bxb2
23. Nxb2 Bd7 24. a5 Nf6 25. Re1 e5 26. c5
dxc5 27. d6 Ne6 28. Nd3 cxb4 29. Nxe5 Nc5
30. Rc1 Na4 31. Nd3 Re8 32. e5 Bf5 33. Rf1
Bxd3 34. Rxf6 Nc5 35. e6 Rxe6 36. d7 Re1+
37. Rf1 Rxf1+ 38. Bxf1 Nxd7 39. Bxd3 Ne5
40. Bf5 c5 41. Be4 c4 42. Bxb7 b3 43. Nb1
Kg7 44. Bxa6 Nc6 45. Bxc4 Nxa5 46. Bd5
Kf6 47. Kf2 Ke5 48. Bg8 h5 49. Ke3 b2 50.
Nd2 Kf5 51. h3 h4 52. g4+ Kf6 53. Bd5 Ke5
54. Be4 Ke6 55. Kd4 1–0

(21) Vincero (1562) – Wulebgr (1448) [A84]

Internet Chess Club, 2002

[Wulebgr]

1. d4 f5 2. c4 d6 3. Nc3 Nf6 4. g3 g6 5. Bg2 Bg7 6. Bg5

This sharp move does not win the percentage of games that might be expected.

[6. d5!?!]

6. ... 0–0 7. e3 Qe8 8. Nge2 e5 9. 0–0

Compare position to Wulebgr–The Prosecutor, Taxing Quads, 2002. The pawn structure is identical but the queens are placed differently, as is one minor piece for each player.

9. ... e4 10. Nf4 Be6 11. d5 Bd7 12. Qb3 b6 13. Bxf6 Bxf6 14. Nb5 Qd8 15. f3 Na6 16. fxe4 Nc5 17. Qc2 fxe4 18. Bxe4 Nxe4 19. Qxe4 Bf5 20. Qf3 Bxb2 21. Rad1 Bg7 22.

Qe2 a6 23. Na3 Qe7 24. Nb1 Bh6 25. Nc3 b5 26. e4 Bxf4 27. Rxf4 Bh3 28. cxb5 axb5 29. Nxb5 Rxf4 30. gxf4 Ra4 31. Nc3 Ra3 32. Rd3??

Rescue the hanging bishop.

32. ... Qf7 33. Rxh3 Qxf4

Black is now desperately fighting on in a hopeless position. But, as long as he can keep his pieces active, he might as well try. After all, this is a blitz game.

34. Qe3 Qg4+ 35. Rg3 Qd7 36. Qd4 Qe7 37. Qb4 Ra8 38. a4 Rf8 39. Qd4 Qf7

Hoping for Qf1#.

40. Qd3 Qf2+ 41. Kh1 Qe1+ 42. Rg1 Qf2 43. Qe2 Qf4 44. Kg2 Qe5 45. Nb5 Rf4 46. Rf1 Rh4 47. Qf3

[47. Kh1]

47. ... Qxh2# 0–1

(22) Khalifman, A (2615) – Salov, V (2655) [A86]

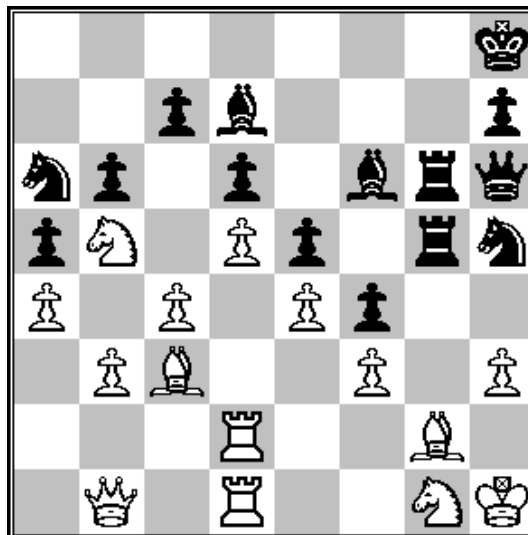
Reggio Emilia, 1991

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 c6 4. c4 d6 5. d5 e5 6. dxe6 Bxe6 7. Nd2 g6 8. b3 Bg7 9. Bb2 Na6 10. Nh3 0–0 11. 0–0 Qe7 12. Qc2 Nc5 13. Rad1 a5 14. Rfe1 Nfe4 15. Nf4 Bxb2 16. Qxb2 g5 17. Nxe6 Qxe6 18. Nxe4 fxe4 19. Qd2 e3 20. fxe3 Rf6 21. Rf1 Rxf1+ 22. Rxf1 h6 23. e4 Qe7 24. Qd4 Qe5 25. Rd1 Qxd4+ 26. Rxd4 Rd8 27. e5 Kf7 28. exd6 Ke6 29. Kf2 Rxd6 30. Ke3 a4 31. b4 Na6 32. Bh3+ Ke5 33. Re4+ Kf6 34. c5 Rd1 35. Bc8 Rb1 36. a3 Nxb4 37. axb4 Rb3+ 38. Kf2 a3 39. Re6+ Kf7 40. Rd6 a2 41. Be6+ Ke7 42. Bxb3 a1Q 43. b5 cxb5 44. h3 Qc3 45. Rd3 Qxc5+ 46. Kf1 h5 47. Bd5 b6 48. Kg2 b4 49. Kf1 Kf6 50. Kg2 Ke5 51. Bb3 Qc6+ 52. Kg1 Qe4 53. Kf2 Qh1 54. Re3+ Kd4 55. Rd3+ Kc5 56. Be6 Qh2+ 57. Kf1 Qh1+ 58. Kf2 b5 59. g4 Qh2+ 60. Kf1 Qe5 61. Bb3 hxg4 0–1

(23) Crawl, F – Ozols, K [A86]

Australia ch-03, 1950

1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0-0 6. Nf3 d6 7. d5 Na6 8. Nd4 Nc5 9. 0-0 a5 10. f3 e5 11. Ndb5 Ne8 12. e4 f4 13. Kh1 g5 14. Ne2 Bd7 15. b3 Qf6 16. gxf4 gxf4 17. Bd2 Kh8 18. Ng1 Qh6 19. a4 b6 20. Be1 Bf6 21. Bf2 Na6 22. Ra2 Rg8 23. Re1 Rg5 24. Rf1 Ng7 25. Be1 Rh5 26. h3 Rg8 27. Bc3 Rg5 28. Qb1 [28. Rff2] 28. ... Nh5 29. Rd1 R8g6 30. Rad2 (diagram) [30. Kh2] 30. ... Rxc2 31. Rxc2 Ng3+ 32. Kh2 Bxh3 33. Nxb3 Qxh3+ 34. Kxh3 Rh6+ 35. Kg4 Rh4# 0-1



after 30. Rad2

(24) Mednis, E – Santo-Roman, M [A86]

Cannes, 1995

1. c4 f5 2. d4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Nc3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0-0 6. Nf3 d6 7. d5 a5 8. Nd4 Na6 9. 0-0 Qe8 10. Rb1 h6 11. e4 fxe4 12. Nxe4 Nxe4 13. Bxe4 Bh3 14. Bg2 Bxg2 15. Kxg2 Nc5 16. Re1 g5 17. Ne6 Qg6 18. Bd2 Nxe6 19. Rxe6 Rf6 20. Rxe7 Rxf2+ 21. Kxf2 Qf6+ 22. Kg2 Qxe7 23. Qf3 Rf8 24. Qd3 b6 25. b3 Qf6 26. Rf1 Qxf1+ 1/2-1/2

(25) Karolyi, T (2432) – Lutz, C (2610) [A86]

Tel Aviv, 1999

1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nc3 0-0 6. Nf3 d6 7. d5 Qe8 8. Be3 Na6 9. Qc1 e5 10. dxe6 Bxe6 11. 0-0 c6 12. b3 Ng4 13. Bf4 Qe7 14. Qd2 Rad8 15. Rad1 Nc5 16. Nd4 Ne5 17. Bg5 Bf6 18. Bxf6 Qxf6 19. f4 Nf7 20. b4 Bxc4 21. Nxc6 bxc6 22. bxc5 d5 23. Rfe1 d4 24. Na4 Rfe8 25. Rc1 Bd5 26. Bxd5 Rxd5 27. Nb2 Nh6 28. Nd3 Ng4 29. Nf2 Ne3 30. Nd1 g5 31. Nxe3 Rxe3 32. Rf1 Qe6 33. Rf2 g4 34. Rb1 Rd7 35. Qc2 Kg7 36. Rb3 Kf6 37. Rxe3 Qxe3 38. Qb2 Qc3 39. Qb8 Qxc5 40. Qc8 Qd5 41. Rf1 Qe6 0-1

(26) Kan, I – Kuzminykh [A87]

Leningrad, 1950

1. d4 d6 2. Nf3 f5 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 g6 5. 0-0 Bg7 6. c4 0-0 7. b3 Nc6 8. Bb2 Qe8 9. d5 Nd8 10. Qc2 Bd7 11. Nc3 e5 12. dxe6 Nxe6 13. Nd5 c6 14. Nxf6+ Bxf6 15. Rad1 Qe7 16. Bxf6 Rxf6 17. Qb2 Nc5 18. e3 Raf8 19. Nd4 h5 20. h4 g5 21. hxg5 Rg6 22. f4 Qxe3+ 23. Qf2 Qe7 24. Rfe1 Qh7 25. Bf3 Ne4 26. Rxe4 fxe4 27. Bxe4 Qf7 28. Bxg6 Qxg6 29. Nf3 Qe6 30. Re1 Qg4 31. Nh4 Re8 32. Rxe8+ Bxe8 33. Qf3 Qe6 34. Kf2 d5 35. cxd5 cxd5 36. f5 Qc6 37. Qd3 Qc5+ 38. Qe3 Qc2+ 39. Qe2 Kf8 40. g6 Qc5+ 41. Kg2 Bb5 42.

Qe6 Qc2+ 43. Kg1 Qc7 44. Kh2 d4 45. f6 Qc2+ 46. Ng2 Qxg6 47. Qd6+ Kf7 48. Qd5+ 1–0

(27) Oll, L (2595) – Topalov, V (2670) [A87]

Groningen, 1993

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. c4 0–0 6. Nc3 d6 7. 0–0 Qe8 8. d5 a5 9. Ne1 Na6 10. Nd3 Bd7 11. Re1 Qf7 12. Nf4 Rab8 13. Be3 h6 14. Ba7 Rbd8 15. Bd4 b6 16. e4 fxe4 17. Nxe4 g5 18. Ne6 Bxe6 19. dxe6 Qg6 20. Nc3 c5 21. Be3 Nc7 22. Rb1 Kh8 23. Nd5 Nfxd5 24. cxd5 Nb5 25. Qg4 Nd4 26. Be4 Qf6 27. Kh1 b5 28. f4 Nf5 29. Bd2 gxf4 30. gxf4 h5 31. Qxh5+ Qh6 32. Qg4 Nh4 33. Re2 Rg8 34. f5 Qh7 35. Qh3 Bf6 36. Bxa5 Ra8 37. Bc3 Qh6 38. Bd2 Qh5 39. Rf2 Qg4 40. Qxg4 Rxg4 41. Bd3 Rxa2 42. Bxb5 c4 43. Rf4 Rxf4 44. Bxf4 Bxb2 45. Bxc4 Ra4 46. Bxd6 Rxc4 47. Bxe7 Nxf5 48. d6 Nxe7 49. d7 Rd4 50. Rxb2 Kg8 51. Rb8+ 1–0

(28) Koehler, R (2245) – Bareev, E (2679) [A87]

Frankfurt, 1999

1. d4 f5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. 0–0 0–0 6. c4 d6 7. Nc3 Qe8 8. d5 a5 9. Nd4 Na6 10. Rb1 Bd7 11. b3 Nc5 12. Bb2 g5 13. e3 Qg6 14. f4 Qh6 15. Qe2 Ng4 16. h3 Nf6 17. Ncb5 Nce4 18. Qe1 Rac8 19. Na7 Ra8 20. Nab5 Rfc8 21. Ne6 Bxe6 22. dxe6 Qg6 23. Kh2 gxf4 24. exf4 a4 25. b4 c6 26. Nd4 c5 27. bxc5 Rxc5 28. Rc1 Rac8 29. g4 fxg4 30. f5 Qh6 31. Bxe4 Re5 32. Qg3 Rxe4 33. h4 Nh5 34. Qd3 0–1

(29) Stoltz, G – Kostic, B [A88]

Bled (Slovenia), 1950

1. c4 f5 2. Nc3 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. d4 d6 6. Nf3 c6 7. 0–0 0–0 8. Qc2 a5 9. b3 Na6 10. Bb2 Qc7 11. Rad1 Bd7 12. a3 Rae8 13. d5 e5 14. dxe6 Bxe6 15. Nd4 Bc8 16. e3 Nc5 17. b4 axb4 18. axb4 Nce4 19. Nce2 Ng4 20. Qb3 Nexf2 21. Rxf2 Rxe3 22. Qc2 Nxf2 23. Kxf2 Ree8 24. Qb3 Qe7 25. Bf3 g5 26. Bh5 f4 27. Bxe8 fxg3+ 28. Kxg3 Qe5+ 29. Kg2 c5 30. Bh5 g4 31. Ng3 cxd4 32. Bxd4 Qe6 33. Bxg7 Kxg7 34. Qc3+ Kg8 35. Re1 Qd7 36. Re4 Qc6 37. Qd4 1–0

(30) Illescas Cordoba, M (2585) – Herraiz Hidalgo, H (2458) [A88]

Spain, 2002

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. Nf3 Bg7 5. 0–0 0–0 6. b3 d6 7. Bb2 Qe8 8. d5 Na6 9. c4 Bd7 10. Nc3 c6 11. Nd4 Nc7 12. Rc1 c5 13. Nf3 b5 14. Qc2 a5 15. cxb5 Nxb5 16. Nxb5 Bxb5 17. Ng5 Bd7 18. Ne6 Bxe6 19. dxe6 Rb8 20. Bc3 Qc8 21. Bxa5 Qxe6 22. Bc3 d5 23. Bxf6 Bxf6 24. Qxc5 Qxe2 25. Qxd5+ Kg7 26. a4 Rfd8 27. Qc4 Qa2 28. Bd5 Rd6 29. Rc2 Qa3 30. Re1 Rb4 31. Qd3 Rxa4 32. Qf3 Rd4 33. Bc4 Qb4 34. Rce2 e5 35. Qa8 e4 36. Qg8+ Kh6 37. h4 Rd1 38. Rxd1 Rxd1+ 39. Kg2 Qb7 40. Qe6 Kg7 41. Qa6 Qb4 42. Qa7+ Kh6 43. Qe3+ Kg7 44. Ra2 Rd7 45. Ra7 Rxa7 46. Qxa7+ Kh6 47. Bg8 Qe7 48.

Qxe7 Bxe7 49. f3 exf3+ 50. Kxf3 Bd6 51. Bc4 ½–½

(31) Keres, P – Korchnoi, V [A89]

Moscow, 1952

1. c4 f5 2. Nf3 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nc3 d6 6. d4 0–0 7. 0–0 Nc6 8. d5 Na5 9. Qa4 c5 10. dxc6 Nxc6 11. Rd1 Na5 12. c5 Bd7 13. Qa3 Ne8 14. Bg5 Be6 15. cxd6 Nxd6 16. Rxd6 Qxd6 17. Qxa5 b6 18. Qa4 Bd7 19. Qh4 Bxc3 20. Bxe7 Qe6 21. bxc3 Rfe8 22. Nd4 1–0

(32) Scerbo, A (2131) – De la Riva Aguado, O (2486) [A89]

Saint Vincent, 1999

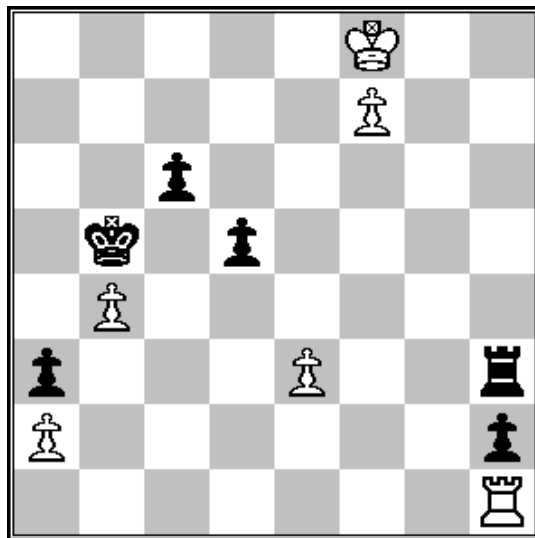
1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nc3 g6 4. g3 Bg7 5. Bg2 0–0 6. Nf3 d6 7. d5 Nbd7 8. 0–0 Ne5 9. Nxe5 dxe5 10. e4 f4 11. gxf4 exf4 12. e5 Ng4 13. e6 Ne5 14. Qb3 f3 15. Bh3 g5 16. Re1 Qe8 17. Ne4 Qg6 18. Qa3 Re8 19. Qa4 c6 20. Ng3 Rf8 21. Bd2 Nd3 22. Bb4 Nxf2 23. Kxf2 Bd4+ 24. Re3 Qh6 25. Rh1 Qxh3 26. Qb3 Qg2+ 27. Ke1 f2+ 28. Kd1 Qxh1+ 29. Nxb1 f1Q+ 30. Re1 Qf6 31. Ng3 c5 32. Bd2 Qg6 33. Qb5 a6 34. Qb3 b5 35. Ne4 h6 36. Qg3 bxc4 37. Qc7 Re8 0–1

And I end with a game that ends with an instructive technique.

(33) Illescas Cordoba, M (2555) – Bareev, E (2635) [A93]

Linares, 1992

1. d4 e6 2. Nf3 f5 3. g3 Nf6 4. Bg2 Be7 5. 0–0–0 6. c4 d5 7. b3 Nc6 8. Ba3 Bd7 9. Bxe7 Qxe7 10. Nc3 Be8 11. cxd5 exd5 12. Rc1 Rd8 13. Na4 Ne4 14. Nc5 Nxc5 15. Rxc5 f4 16. Qd2 fxg3 17. hxg3 Nb8 18. Rc3 c6 19. Re3 Qd6 20. Qa5 Na6 21. Ne5 Qc7 22. Qa3 Bd7 23. Nxd7 Rxd7 24. Rc1 Qb6 25. Bh3 Rdd8 26. Rd1 Nc7 27. Re7 Rfe8 28. Rxe8+ Rxe8 29. e3 Nb5 30. Qc5 Qxc5 31. dxc5 Nc3 32. Rd2 a5 33. Bf5 Ne4 34. Rc2 Kf7 35. Kg2 g6 36. Bg4 Ke7 37. Be2 Kd8 38. f3 Nf6 39. Kf2 Kc7 40. Bd3 Nd7 41. f4 b6 42. cxb6+ Kxb6 43. g4 Nc5 44. Rd2 a4 45. b4 Nxd3+ 46. Rxd3 Kb5 47. Rd4 a3 48. Kf3 h5 49. gxh5 gxh5 50. f5 Rf8 51. Kf4 h4 52. Kg5 h3 53. f6 Rg8+ 54. Kf5 Rh8 55. Rd1 h2 56. Rh1 Rh3 57. f7 Rf3+ 58. Kg6 Rg3+ 59. Kh6 Rf3 60. Kg7 Rg3+ 61. Kh7 Rf3 62. Kg8 Rg3+ 63. Kh8 Rf3 64. Kg7 Rg3+ 65. Kh7 Rf3 66. Kg8 Rg3+ 67. Kf8 Rh3 (diagram) 68. e4 dxe4 69. Ke8 Rh8+ 70. f8Q Rxf8+ 71. Kxf8 Kxb4 72. Ke7 Kc5 73. Rxh2 e3 74. Kd7 Kd5 75. Rh5+ Kd4 76. Kxc6 Kc3 77. Kb5 1–0



1. ? +-

Appendix

A 0	- without 1. c4, 1. d4, 1. e4	
A 04	1. Nf3 - without 1... Nf6, 1... d5	Réti
	1. Nf3 f5	Réti: Dutch Defense
A 8	1. d4 f5 - without 2. c4 - 2. c4 without 2... Nf6 - 2... Nf6 without 3. g3 - 3. g3 without 3... e6	Dutch Defense
A 9	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 e6	Dutch Defense
A 80	1. d4 f5 - without 2. g3, 2. e4, 2. c4	
A 81	1. d4 f5 2. g3	Dutch: Indian
A 84	1. d4 f5 2. c4 - without 2... Nf6 - 2... Nf6 without 3. Nc3, 3. g3	
A 85	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. Nc3	Dutch: Queen's Knight, aka Rubenstein
A 86	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 - without 3... g6, 3... e6 - 3... g6 without 4. Bg2 - 4. Bg2 without 4... Bg7 - 4... Bg7 without 5. Nf3	Dutch: Fianchetto
	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nh3	Dutch: Leningrad (Karlsbad)
A 87	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nf3 - without 5... 0-0 - 5... 0-0 without 6. 0-0 - 6. 0-0 without 6... d6 - 6... d6 without 7. Nc3 - 7. Nc3 without 7... c6, 7... Nc6	Dutch: Leningrad (main line)
	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nf3 d6 6. Nc3 0-0 7. d5	Dutch: Leningrad (with 7. d5)*
A 88	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nf3 0-0 6. 0-0 d6 7. Nc3 c6	Dutch: Leningrad (Warsaw)
A 89	1. d4 f5 2. c4 Nf6 3. g3 g6 4. Bg2 Bg7 5. Nf3 0-0 6. 0-0 d6 7. Nc3 Nc6	Dutch: Leningrad (Matulovic)

* a name recognized only in this pamphlet

7. d5 Index of Variations

1. d4 f5 2. g3 Nf6 3. Bg2 g6 4. c4 Bg7 5. Nf3 0–0 6. Nc3 d6 7. d5 c6

[7. ... Na6

A) 8. 0–0

A1) 8. ... Qe8 9. Be3 (9. Rb1 Bd7 $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Gavrikov–Kindermann 1995) 9. ... c5 $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Naumkin–Malaniuk 1992).

A2) 8. ... Nc5 9. Nd4 (9. Be3 1–0 Gheorghiu–Kaenel) 9. ... a5 10. b3 Bd7 (10. ... e5 1–0 Meduna–Bibik 1994)

A2a) 11. Rb1 Qe8 12. Bb2 (12. a3 1–0 Rogozenko–Tseitlin 1993) 12. ... g5 1–0 Rogozenko–Bogdan 1993.

A2b) 11. Bb2 1–0 Bartels–Becx 1987.

B) 8. Be3 $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Dreyer–Garbett 1992.

C) 8. Nd4 Bd7 (8. ... Nc5 0–1 Ooi–Vescovi 1994) 9. 0–0 Qe8

C1) 10. Rb1 c6 11. Re1 (11. dxc6 1–0 Browne–Shirazi 1992; 11. e4 1–0 Meduna–Beuchler 1994) 11. ... Nc7 0–1 Hausner–Lutz 1992).

C2) 10. e4 10. ... fxe4 11. Nxe4 Nxe4 12. Bxe4 c6 13. Bg2 (13. dxc6 1–0 Aagaard–Djurhuus 1991) 13. ... Nc7 14. Bg5 (14. a4 $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Gheorghiu–Yrjola 1988) 14. ... cxd5.]

[7. ... Nbd7 8. Nd4 (8. 0–0 $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Rajkovic–Kontic 1994) 8. ... Nb6 (8. ... Ne5 0–1 Dolezal–Praszak 1990) 9. b3 1–0 Hausner–Mossong 1989).]

[7. ... Qe8 8. 0–0 e5 (8. ... a5 1–0 Meduna–Potapov 1993) 9. dxe6 1–0 Saidi–Wailand 1990.]

[7. ... c5 8. 0–0 (8. Rb1 Hausner–Jakubiec 1994) 8. ... Na6 (8. ... h6 1–0 Gavrikov–Malyshev 1999)]

A) 9. Rb1 Nc7 (9. ... Bd7 1–0 Koch Wolfgang–Borngaesser 1994) 10. b3 Rb8 11. a4 a6 12. Bb2 b5 13. Qc2 b4 $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ Dolezal–Jablecnik 1994.

B) 9. e4 fxe4 10. Ng5 Nc7 11. Ngxe4 Rb8 (11. ... a6 0–1 Miguel–Vallejo Pons 1995) 12. Qd3 0–1 Stefan–Nicolini 1994.

C) 9. Re1 Nc7 (9. ... e5 ½–½ Obradovic–Keserovic 1994; 9. ... Rb8 0–1 Nocke–Moor 1995) 10. e4 0–1 Tayvanbaatar–Munhbayar 1994.]
 [7. ... a5 ½–½ Mednis–Santo–Roman 1995]
 [7. ... e5 1–0 Wulebgr–The Proscutor 2002]]

8. 0–0

[8. Nd4

A) 8. ... Qb6 9. 0–0 1–0 Naumkin–Berkovich 1986.

B) 8. ... Qe8 9. 0–0 (9. dxc6 1–0 Meduna–Civin 1995) 9. ... e5 10. dxe6 Bxe6 11. Nxe6 Qxe6 12. Qb3 Qe7 13. Bf4 Na6 14. Bxd6 1–0 Hausner–Renner 1988.

C) 8. ... c5 9. Nf3 Na6 10. 0–0 Nc7 ½–½ Hausner–Biolek 1992 (10. ... Nc7 ½–½ Hausner–Biolek 1992).

D) 8. ... cxd5 0–1 Bany–Pytel 1985]

8. ... e5

[8. ... Qa5 ½–½ Gheorghiu–Lombardy 1979.]

[8. ... Bd7 9. Nd4 (9. Rb1 ½–½ Gheorghiu–Bukacek 1991; 9. Qb3 ½–½ Gheorghiu–Joksic 1992) 9. ... Qb6 10. e3 (10. Rb1 1–0 Hausner–Braun) 10. ... Na6 0–1 Kauder–Haakert 1981.]

[8. ... Na6 9. Be3 Bd7 10. Qd2 Qa5 (10. ... Rc8 1–0 Ker–Barber 1988) 11. Rac1 1–0 Ivanov–Henley 1983.]

[8. ... cxd5 ½–½ Thorhallsson–Kontic 1988.]

[8. ... Qb6 1–0 Ginsburg–Neihoff 1988.]

[8. ... Qe8 9. Rb1 (9. Nd4 0–1 Aagaard–Rustemov 1993; 9. e4 1–0 Kozlov–Karacsony 1995) 9. ... e5 ½–½ Wiedenkiller–Christensen 1990]

9. dxe6 Bxe6 10. Qd3

[10. b3 Na6 11. Ng5 (11. Bb2 ½–½ Gheorghiu–Yilmaz 1990) 11. ... Bc8 ½–½ Petrosian–Knezevic 1979]

10. ... Na6

[10. ... Kh8 11. Bf4 Nh5 12. Bxd6 Bxc4 13. Qxc4 Qxd6 14. Ng5 Qc7 15. Ne6 Qf7 16. Qb3 Re8 17. Nxc7 Kxc7 18. Rfd1 Na6 19. Qa4 Nc7 20. Rd6 Ne6 21. Rad1 Re7 (21. ... Qe7 1–0 Davies–Galego 1986) 22. e3 1–0 Davies–Galego 1986]

11. Ng5

[11. Bf4 ½–½ Olivier–Brault 1989]

11. ... Bc8

[11. ... Nb4 1–0 Knoetsch–Jovanovic 1994]

12. Bf4 ½–½ Mahmoud–Soman 1996.

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